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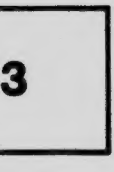

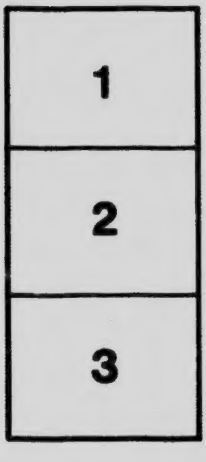

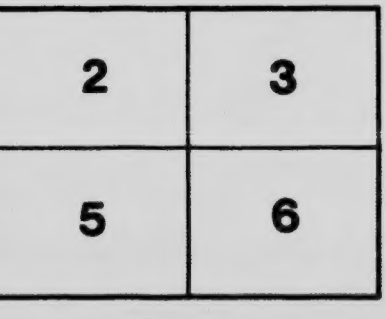

Cotton's Compendium of Facts

THIRD EDITION

COTTON'S COMPENDIUM OF FACTS

BY

W. U. COTTON

Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Co. Inc.
Publishers of Cotton's Weekly
Cowansville, P. Q.

INTRODUCTION

COMRADES :

This little book is put out as a handbook for Socialists to refer to when agitating for the revolution.

All signs point to an early collapse of capitalist rule. As the crisis approaches, there is greater and greater need of intelligent discussion and agitation. The man or woman who knows things are wrong, but does not know how or why, must be shown. Reason is the weapon we must use. The mission of this book is to aid the Socialist with facts and figures and the utterances of great men to prove the Socialist viewpoint.

This is the third edition. I do not expect to get out many more editions of this work, for with the rapid strides our cause is making in every quarter of the civilized world, Socialism will shortly be realized, and handbooks like this showing up the robbery practised by the parasites will no longer be possible—the robber class being overthrown and the robbery abolished.

W. U. COTTON.

Cowansville, P.Q., May 1st, 1913.

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FACTS

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

H. Martin, National Secretary, S. D. P.

SOCIOLOGY.

Sociology is a scientific inquiry into the actual conditions of society. It is a new conception of society, including its development, in strict contradiction to the theological theory of society.

SOCIALISM.

Socialism is the new science of sociology, it is the philosophy of social development that treats of the great economic laws, according to the working of which each of these stages of society must naturally be a development from its predecessor. Socialism is therefore not a scheme, not a plan to reform the evils of our society but an analysis of social misery, which explains the causes (primarily) of poverty, crime, prostitution and the many kindred evils of capitalism.

Modern Socialism is no wishy-washy sentimental humanitarianism, and has nothing in common with any fantastic idea of prophecy, but affirms with mathematical certainty, that the current of human evolution is in a general direction of a continuously and progressively increasing preponderance of the interests and importance of the community over the interests and importance of the individual—and, therefore, in the direction of the collective ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution, the germ of which is not only in the process of formation, but the general outlines are distinctly visible in our modern highly developed collective social process of producing the material necessities for the sustenance of life (food, clothing, fuel and shelter).

A few extracts from Karl Marx's contribution to sociology:

"In the social production which men carry on they enter into definite relations that are indispensable and independent of their will; these relations of

production correspond to a definite stage of development of their material powers of production.

"The sum total of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society—the real foundation, on which rise legal and political superstructures and to which correspond definite forms of social consciousness.

"The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life.

"A form of society never breaks down until all the productive forces have been developed, for which it affords room. Newer and higher relations of production are never established until the material conditions of life, to support them, have been prepared within the lap of the old society itself."

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

This is a struggle between two classes in modern society. On the one hand the capitalist class, and on the other, the working class. The former to retain the wage system and prevent any change in the economic structure of society, the latter to destroy the wage system by abolishing capital.

Between these two warring classes in modern society, stands the STATE (the army, navy and judiciary). As long as the capitalist class retain full possession of this STATE, the power of coercion, they are able to use it as a weapon to defeat every attempt to alter the economic structure of society. Hence every attempt to destroy economic privilege and establish Industrial Democracy inevitably takes the form of a political class struggle between the exploiting class (the capitalist class) and the exploited class (the working class), the capitalist to HOLD, the workers to TAKE.

On the ground of the class struggle we are invincible; if we leave it we are lost, because we are no longer Socialists. The strength and power of Socialism rests in the fact that we are leading a class struggle; that the laboring class is exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class, and that within capitalist society effectual reforms, which will put an end to class government and class exploitation, are impossible. —Liebknecht.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM.

CAPITALISM is the society, the economic system in which we live, dominated by CAPITAL. SOCIALISM is not a system, but a name commonly used to denote certain scientific doctrines, by which we explain people's actions and conduct. It reveals the origin of surplus value and is based upon the class struggle.

CAPITAL.

Capital is an abstract condition, a relationship between two classes in capitalist society, the present form of wage labor, which call each other into mutual existence. The one cannot exist without the other. When this relationship has been destroyed by the transfer of the ownership of the means of wealth production from the capitalist class to society as a whole, capital vanishes, and with it wage labor.

THE ORIGIN OF SOCIALISM.

Modern Socialism originated in modern industrial conditions. It is the outcome and product of industrial revolution, and has became international as the sweeping changes in industry have spread over the civilized nations of the globe. Had there been no industrial revolution, there would be no demand for Socialism.

ITS GROWTH.

Socialism grows with the development of capitalism. It follows the tools of production. The ownership of the tools is the ultimate goal, the sum total of Socialist endeavor. Tools, once individually owned, meant individual production, and consequently the ownership of the produce by the producer. Tools, class owned as today, means class ownership of the product: Tools, collectively owned, means that the product is collectively owned, but individually enjoyed. Socialists want the tools collectively owned.

COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP.

No utopian scheme will do. No carefully laid plans can achieve this transformation. Nothing is certain today but change and interchange. Socialists must keep in touch with the inexorable economic revolutionary process. Their sole object—to educate the workers to a con-

sciousness of their class position in society and to organize them into a political party to seize the reins of government and transfer all capitalist property into the collective property of the working class, so that production may be carried on for use, instead of for profit. To accomplish this transformation, this is the CLASS STRUGGLE.

MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the bases upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch.

OR

The laws, customs, education, public opinion and morals are controlled and shaped by economic conditions, by the dominant ruling class which the economic system of any given period forces to the front. The ruling ideas of each age have been the ideas of its ruling class, whether that class was the patricians of ancient Rome, the feudal barons of the middle age, or the capitalists of modern times. The economic structure of society largely controls and shapes all social institutions, and also religious and philosophical ideas.

OR

The mode by which a society produces and distributes its wealth is the main factor, the change which proceeds and causes all changes in the superstructure of society is a change in the foundation of society. The tools of production determine the method of production, and the form of ownership the method of distribution.

SURPLUS VALUE.

We find that the capitalist class in every country grows richer before our very eyes, by appropriating surplus value.

Where does this surplus value come from?

The working class sell their power to labor, that is, their mental, physical and nervous energies, to the capitalist class, for wages. This wage represents the cost of reproducing their labor power

from day to day; in other words, the cost of food, clothing, shelter and fuel, in this country, for an average family of five, father, mother and three children.

However, the wages you receive, and the value of the product produced, are not the same. If wages constituted the entire value, where would the capitalist get his profit? Surplus value—in other words—profit, is the difference between what you get in wages, and the value of the product which you create. This surplus costs the capitalist nothing. If it takes two hours to produce what you get in wages, and you work ten hours, then it must be patent to every worker that the capitalist gets eight hours of your labor FREE.

In Canada the average wage is $464.00, the average product $2500.00 a year, — about twenty cents in every dollar.

Machinery, instruments of production raw material, etc., create no new value. The value of machinery and raw material is simply transferred into finished commodities in the process of capitalist production, but adds no new value. A machine, say, with a life of ten years, by life I mean that the machine is discarded in ten years, a new machine erected in its stead, one-tenth of its value is written off each year, that is, this tenth goes into the annual product.

THE A. B. C. OF SOCIALISM.

Q. What is a Socialist?

A. A Socialist is a human being like yourself.

Q. What do Socialists purpose doing?

A. A Socialist purposes to do the same things that are now being done—plow the earth, plant, cultivate, harvest and garner food stuffs, slaughter animals, cure and distribute meat foods, operate factories and mines, conduct transportation systems, etc.

Q. How do Socialists propose to do these things?

A. Socialists propose to do these things as they are now being done with such added improvements as may be invented from time to time.

Q. What, then, is the difference between the present capitalist system and Socialism?

A. The difference is solely in the ownership of the tools and machinery for the production of wealth and the distribution of wealth. Socialism demands that the tools and machinery for the production and distribution of wealth shall be owned collectively by the whole people instead of being owned by individuals and corporations.

Q. Why do Socialists want the tools and machinery for producing and distributing wealth to be owned and operated collectively instead of by individuals and corporations?

A. Because it is individual and corporate ownership of the tools of production and the machinery of distribution—railroads, steamships, elevators, docks, warehouses, etc., that gives them the power to rob the working class of over three-fourths of all the wealth it produces.

Q. Does Socialism propose to divide the wealth now in existence between all the people?

A. Socialism does not propose to divide a single dollar's worth of wealth or anything else between all the people or any part of the people. Socialism proposes to destroy the present system under which a few individuals compel all the farmers, mechanics, miners and the whole working class to divide up with them and give up to them more than three-fourths of all the wealth that their labor produces.

Q. How do Socialists propose to do this?

A. By and through the public or collective ownership of the machinery of production and distribution of wealth that the working class creates. Without the individual ownership of the machinery of production and distribution of wealth the capitalist class have no power to rob the working class and would, themselves, have to earn their living at some kind of useful work.

Q. How do the Socialists propose that the public, or people, shall become possessed of the machinery of production which is now legally owned by the capitalist class?

A. By whatever means the majority may decide upon. The people can not take over the factories, mines, shops

and railroads and other utilities necessary to their economic liberty and welfare which the law now recognizes as belonging to the capitalist class until a majority of the voters decide in favor of such a course, and then a majority alone can decide upon the method of doing it, and it matters not what method may be decided upon the majority will rule. The method is a minor detail, easily determined when once the majority has decided that it is necessary to free themselves from a robbing and enslaving system such as now prevails.

Q. Would Socialism deprive the small farmer of his home and take his quarter section away from him?

A. No. Socialism would not take an acre of land from any man though he might own a million acres. This, however, must be kept in mind. No man could cultivate a section of land, much less a million acres, and to cultivate even a half section the owner would have to employ help, and under Socialism, when every worker would receive the full social value of his labor, which could not by any possibility be less than six dollars a day, any man owning more land than he could cultivate and care for within himself and family would have to employ help. No one would be such a fool as to work for another for less than they could get in other industries—hence the big land owner would have to pay to his hired help a wage equal to the full social value of all the wealth the help would create. In short, the big land owner would no longer be able to exploit the laborer, and would voluntarily relinquish to the state all surplus land.

In short, Socialism is a scientific system to prevent any one man from robbing any other man of the fruits of his labor.

The men who labor spend their strength in the daily struggle for bread, to maintain the strength they struggle with. So they live in a deadly circulation of sorrow, living but to work, and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of wearisome life, and wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.—Daniel Defoe.

OBJECTIONS TO SOCIALISM ANSWERED.

From "Quiz and 'Tis."

That Socialism is against religion.—Socialism is an economic political movement. While there may be individual Socialists who are unbelievers, Socialists stand for toleration in all matters of belief. They would not prohibit anyone from being religious if they could, and they could not if they would, for majorities will rule under Socialism, and even a majority could not make a man disbelieve anything he did believe. Socialists are free to condemn abuses in the name of religion, but after Socialism is inaugurated it will be possible to live a deeper religious life than can be done while poverty and oppression are so prevalent; and when robbery of the worker ceases, the people who wish to do so will be better able to support the church by voluntary contributions than they are now. The cry that Socialism will destroy religion is no new cry. It was said of abolition, of the public schools, of labor unions, and even of the Christian gospel itself.

That Socialism is the same as Anarchy.—Socialism stands for a fully organized society and anarchy for the absence of organization. They are the very opposites. The present order is more nearly anarchistic than in Socialism, for the reason that while anarchy is absence of organization, the present social order is partial organization, and Socialism is complete organization. Individualism, the things which Liberals and Conservatives both have sanctioned as the opposite of Socialism, is nothing more or less than anarchism.

That Socialism is a foreign movement.—The earlier efforts at socialization began in America. The revolutionary war was fought to socialize or popularize government. The socializing of the postoffice, of the public roads, of the public schools, were all fought out in America. The proposition of Socialism—the socializing of industry—is merely an extension of the work that has been in progress here on this continent for several centuries. The securing of industrial democ-

racy—the one demand of Socialism as to method—is the legitimate outgrowth of political democracy. But the socializing thought has now become world-wide. It is foreign to no nation of earth. It belongs to America more than any other nation perhaps, because the machine and the trust are more fully developed there than anywhere else, making the need of it greater than in Europe. It has been ascertained by careful canvass that 71 per cent of the Socialists of America are natives of America.

Hired Hands.—So far from the government employing all, the people would be the government, and would employ themselves. Instead of being "hired" by employers and bosses, they would elect from themselves their own foremen and managers, recalling them when they wished. Much of the voting would be simpler and cheaper when industry was fully organized than it can be now. Much of it would be in the shop or in the old "town meeting" style, without campaigns, without delay and without expense. Direct legislation would really be direct, and democracy would become a simple thing even in a large territory. Because the worker would be able to employ himself and receive his entire social product, it follows that if he worked under another it would be as a matter of accommodation, and that he would require his full social product then. As a result, the entire employing system with its tribute of profits would pass away. People would either have to conduct small farms or small businesses which they could run themselves, or else join the fuller social organization—not by force, but through changed conditions. They might do either, giving them a choice; but as they found the social organization the best and most advantageous, besides affording the most liberty, they would sooner or later come to that. Help of others could be obtained on full social product of their toil—it would be merely an exchange of work—service rather than servitude.

That Socialism Means Dividing Up.—The motto of Socialism is, "Workers of the World, Unite." Its effort is to secure co-operation in the place of divisional work. It aims to make the tools

of production and distribution undivided public property instead of divided individual property, as they are now. In every way it is the opposite of division. They who declare that Socialists want to take all the property of the world and divide it equally among all the people either knowingly or ignorantly misrepresent Socialism. Such a thing has never been proposed by Socialists, and is utterly repudiated by them.

That Socialism Will Be a Species of Bossism.—We are under bossism now. A majority of men can work only as others employ them, and the employer has full say as to how things shall be done. Socialism is a system where the order will be reversed. Instead of a few employing and bossing the many, the many will own the machinery of production and employ the managers by electing them. Instead of the worker being in danger of being turned off or shut out, he, as part owner, will be sure of a job, and will have the power of recall over the superintendents and foremen. Bossism will thus virtually pass away.

That Socialism has been Tried and Proved a Failure.—Socialism has never been tried. It was never even proposed until half a century ago. What has been tried was partial socialization, such as socialized roads, schools, postoffices, etc. These have not been failures, yet none of them nor even all of them, constitute Socialism. Co-operative colonies and co-operative business are not Socialism, but only co-operative capitalism. Socialism stands for the socializing of industry, the end of capitalism, the destruction of the profit system, and these have never been tried.

That Socialism is against Private Property. — Socialism wants only the things that are collectively used to be collectively owned. Its whole aim is to make it possible for all people to have private property, as only a few people have now. The present order is the enemy of private property. This is proven by the vast amount of property that exists under it. Socialism will end poverty by making it so all can have private property.

That Socialism will Destroy Incentive.—By giving to the producer the full product of his labor (mental or manual) Socialism will augment incentive to do, to accomplish and to produce. Under the present system both producers and inventors are robbed of a large part of their just recompense. Under the present system A— produces value to the amount of $10 in a day and receives in wages $2; under Socialism he would receive the full value of his labor or the entire $10. There would be no destruction of incentive under Socialism.

Abuse of Office.—Socialists are different from no other men, except in an understanding of what they want and a plan for change of institutions. Socialists in office under the present system would be held from violating their principles only because of the principles and because of the further fact that every Socialist elected to office has on file his resignation, and may be recalled at any time his constituents desire. But if Socialism prevailed, neither Socialists nor any other persons would graft, for the reason that the need of grafting, the incentive to graft, would be at an end. Graft is the product of the profit system.

That Socialism Will Take Your Farm Away.—People who call on you to worry over a theory that someone else will take away your farm, while they are taking it away themselves, are evidently insincere. Investigation will show you, that there are only 1,257,027 farmers in the United States who operate farms of their own, while 2,026,286 farmers rent their farms. Indeed, there are only 1,005,469 farmers who run their farms and own one farm—less than half as many as rent farms. The rest own more than one farm, employing farm hands to operate them. The farms are, therefore, mostly gone from the farmers already. At the present rate of increase in landlordism, the farmers of America will within half a century be practically dispossessed. That is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. As for Socialism, the whole people, including the farmers, will have the devising of the means that shall give access to the land without intervention of the landlord.

There is no cut and dried plan; but the whole aim is, not to dispossess the people, but to make it possible for all to have the use of the land. We give the American figures, as Canadian are not available at present writing. It works out at about the same ratio of population.

That Socialism Would Degrade Womanhood.—Socialism is the only movement that has declared for absolute equality of the sexes in all things. This is freedom for womanhood. She is degraded now, because she is not a citizen and is dependent on man for a living. This makes her in effect a slave, and is the basis of prostitution. When she is made economically and politically free, she will be dependent on none, and therefore can develop to the fullest extent her womanly qualities.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST.

I am a Socialist because I believe that every man is entitled to all he produces and to neither less nor more.

I am a Socialist because I want to see every man, woman and child have plenty of the riches of nature.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to filth and ignorance, and stand for health and knowledge.

I am a Socialist because I believe that every person shall have an equal opportunity to earn a living.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to competition in the effort to make a livlihood, and believe in co-operation.

I am a Socialist because I am trying to help my brothers and sisters to do their own thinking.

I am a Socialist because I believe in class consciousness on the part of the working class.

I am a Socialist because I believe in independent political action on the part of the working class.

I am a Socialist because I believe in organization, and believe that organization is the secret of success.

I am a Socialist because I believe that all political parties are but the reflections of the different economic class interests existing in society.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to force and violence, and believe

that only through peaceful means can the workers achieve final and lasting victory.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to any longer dividing up the product of my toil with any one, and want to put an end to it as soon as possible.

I am a Socialist because I believe that those who are capable and avoid the doing of useful labor—shall not have an opportunity to enjoy the things which others produce.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to classes in society, and try to work to that end that all the people may spend their time at some work useful to society.

I am a Socialist because I believe that the workers of all countries are brothers and sisters, and their only enemies are the capitalists.

I am a Socialist because I believe in the evolution of human society, and believe that the next natural stage in the course of the evolution of humanity is—Socialism.

I am a Socialist because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow workers and make an intelligent fight for the betterment of the conditions of the toiling masses.

I am a Socialist because I believe that the trade union movement and the Socialist party are the two arms of the working class used in the effort of helping to bring about industrial democracy.

I am a Socialist because I am opposed to war, for I believe that war is but legalized murder, resulting in profit to the great capitalists, and bringing misery and starvation unto millions of workers.

Last, but not least, I am a Socialist because I am willing to stand up for my conviction—for I know from experience and from studying the history of humanity that I am right.

In reality the difference of natural talents between individuals is much less than is supposed. These dispositions so different, which seem to distinguish the men of different professions when they arrive at mature age, are not so much the CAUSE as the EFFECT of the division of labor.—Adam Smith.

THE SOCIALIST ATTITUDE TO CO OPERATION AND REFORM.

The "Impossiblist" style of Socialism has been somewhat in vogue in Canada Co-operation, reform, trade union, woman suffrage, have all been decried by a certain section of the Socialist movement. Happily this phase is passing, and Canada is falling in line with the International Socialist movement. Perhaps no better statement of the Socialist position on these questions was ever made than the brief declaration of principles adopted by the International Socialist Congress at Paris, in 1900, with practical unanimity, only one vote being cast against it. The statement reads:

"The modern proletariat is a necessary result of the capitalist organization of production. For the capitalist organization of production depends on having an object for exploitation, and it finds this in the enslaved working class, without economic or political independence. The liberation of this class can come only in opposition to those who support the capitalist organization of production (which, by the way, from its own inherent characteristics, is tending toward the socialization of production). Consequently, there is but one course open to the proletariat, and that is, as a class to oppose the capitalists.

"Social Democracy has taken upon itself the task of organizing the proletariat into an army ready for the social war, and it must, therefore above all else, ensure that the working classes become conscious of their class interests and of their strength. To this end it must adopt every possible measure, and advocate every possible reform. In particular, the Congress would suggest participation in political life, the demand for universal suffrage, the organization of the working classes in political, trade union and co-operative groups, workingmen's educational societies, and so forth.

"The Congress calls upon Socialists in all countries to see to it that all these forms, at one and the same time educational agencies and weapons for the fight, shall everywhere work together hand-in-hand. In this way, the power of the working classes will gradually grow, until eventually it will be enabled to de

prive the middle classes of their economic and political influence, and to socialize the means of production."

THE ARTS UNDER SOCIALISM.

"I have been a reader of your paper for several months. Would you kindly explain the attitude of Socialism towards Art in all its branches and towards literature. By literature I mean not only works of fiction, but biographies, etc., and scientific subjects. My reason for asking this question is because I assume that those living by art and literature can scarcely be looked upon in the light of producers."—Charles F. H. James, Togo, Sask.

There are five things which humanity needs. These five things are food, clothing, shelter, instruction and amusement. Under Socialism, those workers who produce these things in the manner the majority of the people want will get the equivalent of their production. Man does not live by bread alone. He has needs of the intellect and emotions as well as of the physical body. Those artists who prove their ability, those scientists who show their keenness, those writers who exhibit a power to amuse, entertain or instruct, will get their living by their art, science or literature. They will be looked upon as producers just as much as the man who participates in raising onions or mining coal.

Under Socialism, of course, there will be many who think they are artists or poets, or scientists. Their mere sayso will not prove their ability. But their chance of proving themselves will be far greater than now. Under capitalism the wage worker does not get the value of what he produces. He may be a poet, and yet he is bound down to eight, nine, ten, eleven hours' work a day and gets a wage that will barely cover his expenses. Under Socialism he will work about five hours a day and get an income equivalent to $6 or $8 a day now. Under such conditians he will have plenty of income and leisure to buy paints and paint pictures. He can attend the art classes. Or he can write, or go to the technical schools and pursue his bent. Under such circumstances the man or

woman with ability along artistic, scientific of literary lines can quickly become recognized. The people themselves will only be too glad to release the genius from any kind of toil in order that he may develop his faculties and give his creations to the world.

WHO IS A SOCIALIST?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Who is a Socialist? It is the man
Who strives to formulate or aid a plan
To better earth's conditions. It is he
Who, having ears to hear, and eyes to see,
Is neither deaf nor blind, when might, rough shod,
Treads down the privileges and the rights, which God
Means for all men, the privilege to toil,
To breathe pure air, to till the fertile soil—
The right to live, to love, to woo, to wed,
And earn for hungry mouths their meed of bread.
The Socialist is he who claims no more
Than his just share from generous Nature's store,
But that he asks, and asks too, that no other
Shall claim the share of any weaker brother
And brand him beggar in his own domain,
To glut a mad, inordinate lust for gain.
The Socialist is one who holds the best
Of all God's gifts is toil—the second, rest.
He asks that all men learn the sweets of labor,
And that no idler fatten on his neighbor.
That all men be allowed their share of leisure,
Nor thousands slave that one may seek his pleasure.
Who on the Golden Rule shall dare insist—
Behold in him the modern Socialist.

I have said over and over again that poverty was caused by intemperance now I say, after twenty-one years of study and observation, that intemperance is caused by poverty.—Frances Willard.

WORLD STATISTICS

ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Europe	400,000,000
Asia	900,000,000
Africa	170,000,000
North America	110,000,000
South America	35,000,000
Oceana	8,000,000
	1,623,000,000

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACES.

Mongolian or yellow	655,000,000
Caucasian or Aryan	645,000,000
Negro or black	170,000,000
Semite, Jews, Arabs, etc.	80,000,000
Malayan, Oceana, etc.	50,000,000
Red Indian	23,000,000
	1,623,000,000

ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

Christian.

Catholics	240,000,000
Protestants	150,000,000
Greek Church	100,000,000
Abyssinian	3,000,000
Armenian	1,000,000
Others	250,000
	494,250,000

Non-Christian.

Confucians, etc.	340,000,000
Hindoos	220,000,000
Mohammedans	200,000,000
Buddhists	200,000,000
Polytheists	110,000,000
Miscellaneous	48,750,000
Jews	10,000,000
	1,623,000,000

DEBTS OF THE NATIONS

European.

Austria-Hungary	1,059,750,000
Austria	1,408,191,000
Hungary	1,159,554,000
France	6,280,791,000
German Empire	1,224,808,000
German States	3,671,205,000
Italy	2,604,363,000
Russia	4,650,607,000
Spain	1,911,254,000
Great Britain	3,567,498,000
Minor States	3,543,462,000

Total Europe	$31,061,483,000
India	1,294,287,000
Japan	1,319,897,000
United States	1,015,784,000
Australian States	1,253,726,000
Brazil	815,032,000
China.....	636,822,000
Other Countries	4,120,532,000
Total	$41,537,563,000

Annual charge for interest on debt—$2,000,000,000.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADES UNIONS.

	1910	1911
Great Britain 2,440,723		3,010,346
France	977,350	1,029,238
Belgium	138,928	92,785
Holland	143,850	153,689
Denmark	123,864	128,224
Sweden	121,180	116,500
Norway	47,453	53,830
Finland	24,928	19,640
Germany 2,688,144		3,061,002
Austria	451,232	486,263
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,269	5,587
Croatia—Slavonia	6,805	8,504
Hungary	86,778	96,180
Servia	7,418	6 8,337
Roumania	8,515	6,000
Bulgaria	3,000	.....
Switzerland	93,797	78,119
Italy	783,538	709,943
Spain	40,984	80,000
United States 1,710,433		2,282,361
Total 9,905,189		11,435,498

India is held as a preserve where the British parasites can draw fat salaries. Dr. James Sunderland, a recognized authority on Eastern matters, calculates that 8,000 Europeans draw £13,500,000 in salaries out of India, an average of $8,200 per year each, whilst 130,000 Indian officials draw £3,250,000, an average of $121 per year each. This is the glorious government England gives India. We are told of the blessings Britain brings India. When the educated Hindoo looks at his $121 per year and considers the white man's $8,200 per year, he gets mad, and the British press then call him an ungrateful seditionist.

Resolve, and thou art free.—Longfellow.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NET TONS.

United States (1910)	501,596,378
Great Britain (1910)	296,907,699
Germany (1910)	245,043,120
Austria-Hungary (1909)	54,573,788
France (1910)	42,516,232
Belgium (1910)	26,375,306
Russia and Finland (1910)	24,967,095
Japan (1909)	16,595,418
Canada (1910)	12,796,512
China (1909)	13,227,600
India (1909)	13,294,528
New South Wales (1909)	7,863,264
Spain (1909)	4,546,713
Transvaal (1910)	4,466,477
Natal (1910)	2,572,012
New Zealand (1909)	2,140,597
Mexico (1909)	1,432,990
Holland (1909)	1,235,515
Queensland and Victoria	1,119,768
Italy (1909)	611,857
Sweden (1909)	272,056
Cape Colony (1909)	103,519
Tasmania (1909)	6 93,845
Other countries	5,286,903
Total	1,378,598,810

POVERTY AND WEALTH GROWING IN PRUSSIA.

Out of a population of 39,145,535, in the Kingdom of Prussia, 8,199,181 persons, with a total of 16,768,154 relatives depending upon them, earn less than $20 a month, according to statistical figures given out in 1912. There are 3,937,110 persons with an income of approximately $7 per week, and 3,893 with an income of $60,000 a year. In 1892 there were 31 persons in Prussia with an annual income of $250,000 or more. Today there are 145.

PRUSSIAN MILLIONAIRES.

Frau Bertha Krupp ... ...$	71,000,000
Prince Henckel von Dennersmarck	63,000,000
Baron von Goldschmidt-Rothschild	40,000,000
Duke of Ujest	37,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm	35,000,000

To be rational is so glorious a thing, that two-legged creatures generally content themselves with the title.—Locke.

THE DEATH TOLL OF PERSECUTIONS.

Kenneth MacKenzie, in his Royal Masonic Cyclopedia, p. 340, gives the following rough computation of deaths through religious intolerance.

Holy Wars	17,600,000
Holy Inquisition	5 000,000
Religious Massacres	3,000,000
Various burning, boiling, roasting, frying, drowning, beheading, stabbing, hanging, poisoning, crucifixion	500,000
	26,100,000
Hindu religion, murders and suicides	17,500,000
Old Testament murders and wars	643,775
Grand Total	45,243,775

LIGHTENING THE LABOR OF THE WORLD.

It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being (not fed by other people's labor). — John Stuart Mills.

The part in brackets was added by Marx.

This is by no means the aim of the capitalist application of machinery. Lik every other increase in the productiveness of labor, machinery is intended to cheapen commodities, and, by shortening that portion of the working day, in which the laborer works for himself, to lengthen the other portion that he gives, without an equivalent, to the capitalist. In short, it is a means for producing surplus value.—Karl Marx.

INDIA'S POVERTY.

Dr. Thorburn, financial commissioner of the Punjab, records that "70,000,000 of peasants are in such a condition of hopeless poverty that no reform can do them any good whatever"; and Sir William Hunter, director-general of Indian statistics, states that "forty million Indian people never have sufficient to eat."

"Little as I may be in my own name, I become much in the creative generosities of the masses."—Horace Traubel.

WORLD WIDE SOCIALISM.

	No. of Soc. and Lab. members	Soc'st and Lab Votes.
Germany	110	4,250,329
Finland	87	320,289
Austria	82	1,000,000
France	71	1,125,877
Sweden	64	172,980
Italy	42	338,885
Australia	41	678,012
Great Britain	40	529,193
Belgium	39	600,000
Denmark	24	98,721
Norway	23	126,000
China	20	
Switzerland	17	125,000
Holland	7	82,494
Luxemburg	7	6,100
Russia	7	800,000
South Africa	5	
New Zealand	4	35,869
Argentine	3	18,844
Servia	2	25,000
Bulgaria	1	25,508
Canada	0	16,000
Persia	1	
Portugal	1	
Spain	1	40,791
Uruguay	1	
United States	0	901,085
Roumania	0	2,067
Total	760	11,319,034

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Germany is considered to be the most advanced country so far as Socialist propaganda is concerned.

The growth of the Socialist vote can be seen by the following table :—

Year.	Vote.	Seats.
1871	123,975	2
1874	341,952	9
1877	493,288	12
1878	437,158	9
1881	311,961	12
1884	549,990	
1887	763,028	11
1890	1,427,289	35
1893	1,786,783	44
1898	2,107,076	56
1903	3,019,881	81
1907	3,251,005	43
1912	4,238,919	110

The popular strength of the various parties in the 1912 elections were as follows: Social-Democrats, 4,238,919 votes. Centrum, 2,013,900. National Liberals, 1,671,297. Progressives, 1,556,549. Conservatives, 1,149,916. Miscellaneous, 1,558,666. Total, 12,188,237.

In the first balloting, the city of Berlin gave the six Socialist candidates 397,762 votes against 89,000 votes for all non-Socialist candidates.

564 MILLIONAIRES DIED IN ONE YEAR.

During 1910, 564 millionaires died in France. The figures are official, coming, as they do, from the inheritance tax office. The distribution of wealth in France is illustrated in the figures given below.

Possessors of from $10,000,000 to $50,000,000 who died during the year, numbered 10; from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, 29; from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, 142; from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, 38[illegible]; from $500,000 to $1,000,000, 785; from $250,000 to $500,000, 1,706; from $100,000 to $250,000, 4,641; from $50,000 to $100,000, 7,651; from $10,000 to $50,000, 45,529; from $2,000 to $10,000, 104,713; from $500 to $2,000, 95,590; from $1 to $500, 98,659.

ANOTHER CAPITALIST CONFESSION.

Goldfields were specially bright. A cheering factor was the receipt of a private cable stating that the destruction of crops by drought is expected to have a beneficial effect on the supply of native labor for the mines (South Africa). —London Daily News, Feb. 2, 1912.

FATE OF THE WAGE SLAVE.

Look at my face, toil furrowed;
Look at my calloused hands;
Master, I've done Thy bidding,
Wrought in Thy many lands,—
Wrought for the little masters,
Big-bellied they be, and rich,
I've done their desire for a daily hire,
And I die, like a dog, in the ditch.
—From Service's Song of the Wage Slave.

There are 1,500 ministers who are allied with the Christian Socialist Fellowship.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

(Socialist Year Book)

On the break up of the old International no definite steps were taken to bring the working class of Europe into organized union until the year 1888, when the near advent of the celebration of the centenary of the French Revolution turned the eyes of the world towards Paris. Almost simultaneously, various working-class and Socialist groups in France, England, Germany, Holland and other lands put forward the suggestion of holding a great International Working-class Congress, with a view to proclaiming the new hopes of economic emancipation, and demonstrating the world-wide unity of the working class. No sooner, however, did the project begin to take shape than a feud sprang up between the rival Marxist and Possiblist sections in France as to which section should invite (and control) the proposed gathering. Whereupon both parties sent out manifestos and emissaries inviting the Socialist and Trade Union organizations of all lands to a Congress to be held at Paris, in July, 1889.

In consequence of this split, two rival Socialist and Working-class Congresses were held at Paris in July, 1889.

The Marxist Congress was attended from the majority of the Continental Socialist Parties, and among those present were Guesde, Lafargue, Liebknecht, Bebel, Vollmar, Dr. Adler, Anseele, and other famous leaders. Britain was represented by William Morris, Kier Hardie, Cunninghame-Graham, and others.

The Possiblist was the larger gathering of the two, but was less Socialist in character.

Resolutions of a similar character were put forward at both gatherings, and were chiefly of a palliative order. The workers were urged to agitate for an Eight-Hours Day, a Minimum Wage, Prohibition of Child Labor and Unhealthy Occupations, the Abolition of Standing Armies, etc. Labor Day was instituted by a resolution calling upon the workers of all nations to celebrate the first day of May as a universal holiday in order to demonstrate the inter-

national solidarity of the working class.

A strong feeling was manifested in both Congresses in favor of securing a united Congress, and as a result of negotiations, the next Congress, which was held at Brussels, in 1891, was attended by both the Marxist and Possiblist sections. Some 350 delegates attended, and the breach between the Marxists and the Possiblists was in a great measure healed, but a fresh cause of trouble was created by the manifestation of an aggressively Anarchist element in Congress.

Two years later (1893) the Congress, consisting of 400 members, met at Zurich. The chief event of the meeting was the passing of a Standing Orders rule excluding Anarchists and those Socialist organizations which refused to recognize political action. Trade Unions were expressly made exempt from this prescription.

The next Congress was held in London in 1896, when over 800 delegates assembled, the British section numbering 472. A prolonged and heated controversy on the question of excluding "Free" Communists and revolutionary Trade Unions opposed to political action absorbed nearly three days of the meeting. Their exclusion was insisted upon by the Germans, and also by the Guesdist and Possiblist sections of the French Party, and in this they were supported by the majority of the British delegates, including those of the S. D. P. The Congress upheld the Zurich resolution and declared that Anarchists, Free Communists, and Anti-Parliamentary Socialist bodies were excluded, but that bona-fide Trade Unions which, while preferring to abstain from political action, recognized the necessity of legislative and Parliamentary action were not excluded.

The fifth Congress was held at Paris, 1900. The chief topic of discussion was incidental upon the acceptance by the French Socialist Deputy, Millerand, of a post in the Cabinet, and the famous Kautsky resolution was adopted. The International Bureau was instituted at this Congress.

At Amsterdam (1904) the opening of the Congress was made memorable by Katayama, of Japan, and the Russian

delegate on the platform embracing each other as a token of friendship between the Socialists of the two countries, whose Governments were then at war with one another. Its proceedings were mainly devoted to the question of tactics, concerning which a great oratorical encounter took place between Bebel and Jaures. A resolution in favor of Socialist unity, which led to union of the French sections, was adopted.

Stuttgart (1907) was the next place of meeting. Here the question of Anti-Militarism came to the front. On the question of Women's Suffrage, the Congress adopted a resolution in favor of complete political equality for women, but refused to endorse the agitation of the British women for a "limited" Bill. The Women's International Socialist Congress was held for the first time.

Copenhagen (1910) was the eighth Congress. The delegation was the largest on record, consisting of 587 representatives from 33 nations, the British section forming the largest of the national groups. Unemployment and Militarism formed the chief topic of discussion. The resolution on Unemployment was strongly criticized by the British delegates, who sought to embody in it the principle of the Right to Work, but the German Party, supported by the majority of the Congress, rejected the proposal. Again on the resolution condemning Militarism and War and insisting that Socialists should oppose all increase of armaments and do all they could to prevent the outbreak of war Keir Hardie, on behalf af the British and part of the French section, moved an addition recommending in the event of an outbreak of war a general strike, especially in industries which supply war material. This was resisted by Ledebour on behalf of the Germans, and was eventually rejected by the Congress on the understanding that the proposition should be circulated by the International Bureau for discussion in the various countries. Resolutions in favor of Socialist and Trade Union unity and co-operation, were unanimously adopted.

The Women's International, consisting of 100 delegates from 16 countries, was held on the two days preceding the Gen-

eral Congress, and a Juvenile Socialist Congress was held on the Sunday.

Bale (1912).—A special meeting of the Congress was held at Bale on November 24, 25 and 30 last year to discuss the war situation in the Balkans.

The next Congress was appointed to be held at Vienna in September, 1913, but has since been postponed by the International Bureau till September, 1914.

THE BELGIAN STRIKE.

The Belgian working class began a general strike on April 14th for the purpose of forcing the government to grant them an equal franchise with the master class. The government declared itself firm against any such demands. After nearly half a million workers had remained on strike for eight days the government yielded and promises to give electoral reform. The strikers have gone back to work. The general strike for a strictly political purpose in this case has proven a success.

THE AIM OF SOCIALISM.

The aim of the Socialist, as Wilhelm Liebnecht pointed out in a remarkable essay published after his death, must be "in the interests of a peaceful and harmonious evolution, to bring about the transition from legal injustice to legal justice with the greatest possible consideration for the individuals who are now privileged monopolists." That must be our aim, not because of any solicitude for the "privileged monopolists," but because the methods of peaceful evolution are of great importance to the proletariat, which aims to destroy nothing of value in the world it wishes to conquer and make its own. Socialism must aim at securing a legal majority, at making the process of socialization legal and pacific. That is why we are a political party; why we seek to control the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the state. If we are swept by a cyclone of popular passion into a bloody struggle it will be because we have failed in our appeal to the masses, or because the capitalist class deliberately chooses violence.—John Spargo in "Syndicalism, Industrial Unionism and Socialism."

ENGLISH FACTS

COST OF THE BRITISH KING.

(£1 is worth $4.86).

A treasury return, issued recently in Great Britain, shows that the total expenditure for the nine years to March 31st, 1911, provided from public sources "for the support of His Majesty's Household and of the honor and dignity of the Crown" amounted to £8,841,411, a yearly average of £982,379. The following are the details of the nine years' aggregates:—

Privy Purse, £270,000; salaries of His Majesty's Household and retired allowances, £1,132,200; expenses of His Majesty's Household, £1,737,000; works, £180,000; Royal bounty, alms, and special services, £118,800; unappropriated, £72,000.

Provision for other members of the royal family, £998,842.

Civil List pensions, £226,047; annuities granted to members of Queen Victoria's Household, or charged on previous Civil Lists, now paid from the Consolidated Fund, £177,765.

Provision for expenditure on palaces in royal occupation charges on votes (including general works at commencement of last reign), £292,914.

Provision for Royal state ceremonies, including royal funerals and coronations, out of special or ordinary votes, £485,708.

Provision for royal expenditure out of votes in supply, including construction, maintenance, and pay of royal yachts, £1,162,910.

Revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, $562,000; revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, £705,225.

He hath never fed of the dainties that are bred in a book; he hath not eat paper, as it were; he hath not drunk ink; his intellect is not replenished; he is only an animal, only sensible in the duller parts.—Shakespeare.

For Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son
Though baffled oft, is ever won.
—Byron.

WHAT SPORT COSTS THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

The estimate of an accepted authority of the amounts invested in and spent annually on the various sports by the forty odd millions of inhabitants of Great Britain, is as follows :—

	Invested.	Annual Expense.
Fox-hunting	$78,035,000	$43,790,000
Shooting	20,335,000	40,640,000
Fishing	2,750,000	2,945,000
Racing	41,610,000	52,965,000
Yachting	28,000,000	15,160,000
Coursing	2,600,000	1,587,000
Coaching	1,451,250	1,188,975
Polo	435,000	552,500
Golf	2,625,000	3,627,750
Rowing	1,420,000	2,871,500
Football, cricket ...	58,815,000	58,560,000

Altogether $233,066,250 are invested, and $228,887,722 spent annually for sport ; in other words, $5.25 are invested for each man, woman and child in the United Kingdom, and a slightly smaller sum spent each year for sport.

It is needless to remark that workers do not enjoy the sport of fox-hunting, racing and the like.

THE BRITISH RICH.

J. T. Newbold, B.A.

The idle rich, the royalty, nobility, and shareholding classes—all those who denounce the plague of officials and the peril of Socialist bureaucracy—see in every regiment of the line, in every new ship that is launched, an honorable post for another of their sons. The officer ranks of the army and navy are the preserve—and don't you forget it—of the public schools, the naval colleges, and the universities. But to the great masses of the people are left the privilege of serving in the ranks, the delight of paying for the attributes of empire, and the satisfaction of knowing that they are defending their country from the propertyless and similarly deluded workers of the all-envious world.

THE SADDEST SIGHT.

A man willing to work and unable to find work is, perhaps, the saddest sight that fortune's inequality exhibits under the sun.—Thomas Carlyle.

THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND.

"The upper ten thousand" in England is a figure of speech which happens to be more nearly correct than most people imagine. From a statement made by Mr. Lloyd-George in a parliamentary paper, it appears that in 1910 there were 10,300 persons in the United Kingdom with incomes of over $35,000 a year. The exact number has been ascertained through the Chancellor's new super-tax, which imposes an extra 2½ per cent. on incomes exceeding that figure. The total income of these 10,300 persons was $450,003,500, or an average of $43,105 each.

The aggregate gross income of the inhabitants of the British Isles, upon which an income tax is levied, amounted for the year to $5,045,000,000. This total included $680,000,000 drawn by 585,000 persons officially described as employes; an average of $1,165 a head. There were 202 employes with salaries over $25,000 a year, and twenty business men made incomes of over $250,000.

The total British income is ten billions a year. There are 8,000,000 adult wage workers in Great Britain. The annual income of Britain would furnish each of these workers with an annual income of $1,250 per year. Compare this with the actual wages received by the adult wage workers according to government statistics.

British wages of the eight million adult workers:

Four per cent. receive less than $3.65 a week.

Eight per cent. are paid from $3.65 to $4.87.

Twenty per cent. receive from $4.87 to $6.10.

Twenty-one per cent. get from $6.10 to $7.30.

Twenty-eight per cent get from $7.30 to $9.75.

Thirteen per cent. get from $9.75 to $10.96.

And only six per cent. get more than $10.96 per week.

"The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues and kindred."—Life of Lincoln, by Coffin, page 395.

LLOYD GEORGE ON RECORD.

Poverty is not the fault of providence, which provides in abundance. There are millions of men, women and children in this, the richest country in the world, who through no fault of their own, go through life sodden in poverty, wretchedness, and despair.

You cannot deal with a problem of this magnitude by mere spasmodic appeals to the charity of the benevolent. You might as well try to run the army and navy by voluntary subscriptions. It is the community alone that command the resources to drain this morass of wretchedness, so as to convert it into a verdant and fertile plain.

I don't agree with the view that the church is concerned solely with spiritual things. Those who take that reflect on the career of the Master.—Lloyd George, Chancellor of England, on New Year's Day, 1912.

WHEN BURNING COAL WAS A CAPITAL OFFENCE IN ENGLAND.

Coal, some centuries ago, was not appreciated as it is now. William Prynne, Keeper of the Records to Charles II., relates that in the reign of Edward I., when brewers, dyers, and other artificers began to use coal instead of wood and charcoal, the inhabitants of London petitioned the King against its use, declaring that it was "a public nuisance, corrupting the air with its stink and smoke, to the great detriment of their health." Whereupon the king prohibited its use, and issued a commission of Oyer and Terminer to try all who had offended to punish them by fine for their first offence, and for the second their furnaces and kilns were to be destroyed. The practice was at last made a capital offence, and a man was tried, condemned and hanged for burning coal in London.—Montreal Herald.

"The man who fears to take his stand alone,
But follows where the greatest number tread,
Should hasten to his rest beneath a stone,
The Great Majority of Men are Dead."
—From the Caxton.

WAR STATISTICS

THE WORLD'S ARMIES.

Enormous Economic Loss to the Productive Industries.

The eighteen countries of South and Central America and Mexico, with a population of 53,924,859 people, have regular armies amounting to 188,954 men, or one soldier to every 298 inhabitants, says the Los Angeles Times.

The United States of America had in the year 1900 a population of 83,026,000, and a regular army of 60,476, or one soldier to every 1370 inhabitants.

Japan and Corea, with a population of 51,176,902, have a regular army of 214,200 men, or one soldier to every 240 people.

There is no reliable statistics concerning China, although its population is estimated at 400,000,000, and its army only 100,000, or one soldier to every 4,000 people.

India has a population of 231,899,507, with a regular army of 75,486, or one soldier to every 3070 people.

Australia has a population of 4,759,495, and a regular army of 33,058, or one soldier to every 144 people.

Turkey, Bulgaria and Egypt have a population of 38,478,353, with a regular army of 444,994, or one soldier to every 104 inhabitants.

Of European countries peaceful little Switzerland appears to have the largest armed force proportionately. She has one soldier to every 23 people. France has one soldier to every 51 people. Germany and Sweden have each one soldier to every 90 people. The other countries range between 110 people in Russia to 170 people in Great Britain to every soldier.

It costs the people of Great Britain $3.98 per annum per capita of population to maintain her army on a peace footing. It costs France $3.48 per capita, and Germany $2.05 per capita. The cost to the United States is but 94 cents per capita. The reserved force of every European nation is very great in proportion to the number of soldiers in the regular army.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Reckoned in Millions of Dollars.

	Navy.	Army.
Great Britain	225	140
United States	132	170
Japan	47	40
France	90	165
Russia	88	265
Germany	142	185
Italy	142	60
Austria-Hungary	29	70
India	...	95
Total	795	1,190

The above mentioned countries spend $1,985,000,000 on armies and navies each year. With the other European nations not mentioned, the expense comes to over two billions. This, with interest on national debts, brings the total of war waste and interest payments, to four billions. The average Canadian worker gets about $418 per annum. The waste of army, navy and interest payments of the nations of the world are sufficient to pay an army of 10,000,000 slaves their slave wages for a year.

COST OF EUROPEAN RULERS.

Emperor of Austria	$4,520,000
King of Bavaria	1,286,303
King of Belgium	623,600
British Royal Family	3,704,000
King of Denmark and son	293,000
King of Greece	260,000
King of Italy	3,010,000
Queen of Netherlands	312,000
King of Norway	185,000
German Emperor	3,698,260
Czar of Russia (estimated)	12,000,000
King of Saxony	881,000
King of Servia	225,000
Royal Family of Spain	1,944,000
King of Sweden	83,000
King of Wurtemberg	490,000
Total	$33,515,163

This is the direct annual cost! The indirect cost of cavalry escorts, army attendants, state functions, diplomatic squabbles, armed protection, and the instigation of extravagant waste by parasite revenue drawers aping the acts of royalty is incalculable.

Sixteen royal families get $33,515,163 annually. The keynote of kingcraft is to hang on to a well paying job.

FOUGHT BY BOYS.

D. I. Woods, a clerk in the war department at Washington, has furnished the Durango, Colo., Democrat some interesting data on the civil war. He finds that this war was fought largely by boys. Of the 2,278,588 enlisted in that war on the union side, all but 118,000 were less than 21 years old! The list is as follows:

25 boys—10 years of age.
38 boys—11 years of age.
225 boys—12 years of age.
300 boys—13 years of age.
105,000 boys—14 and 15 years of age.
126,000 boys—16 years of age.
613,000 boys—17 years of age.
307,000 boys—18 years of age.
1,009,000 boys—18 to 21 years of age.

It will be seen that the old and experienced did not enlist to fight. The wars of the world have been fought by youths, who, because of inexperience, did not and could not understand the significance of war. The masters could not maintain themselves a year if they appealed to those who understood the game. It is only by deceiving the hot-headed, unsophisticated youth that they are able to maintain the barbarism of war to this day.

LOSS OF LIFE IN WAR.

(Estimated by Chicago Daily Socialist)

Napoleonic campaigns	7,000,000
War of 1812	50,000
Mexican war	50,000
Crimean war, 1854	785,000
Italian war, 1859	65,000
Civil war, 1861-5	1,000,000
Prussian war, 1866	45,000
Various other wars 1861-1867 ...	65,000
Franco-Prussian war, 1870	225,000
Russia-Turkish war, 1877	650,000
Zulu and Afghan war, 1879	40,000
China-Japan war, 1894	15,000
Boer war, 1899	30,000
Spanish-American war	6,000
Philippine war	500,000
Total in war in 19th century ...	14,000,000
Russia-Japanese war, 1904	433,000
Total for all time	15,000,000,000

Equal to all who have inhabited the globe in 600 years.

WASTE OF WAR.

The nations of the world spend over £400,000,000 a year on preparations for war. What might not be accomplished with even a quarter of this sum in the fight against destitution and disease? In the last ten years Britain has spent £338,000,000 on naval expenditure, and £292,000,000 on army expenditure. A small proportion of this money would have built hundreds of thousands of healthy homes, and would have given food and clothing and medical attention to every neglected child. Any movement that stands for social construction cannot shut its eyes to the terrible waste of national resources involved in war. — British Labor Leader.

TO A NINE-INCH GUN.

(This poem came to the New York World office on a crumpled piece of soiled paper. It was signed "P. F. McCarthy," and the author's address was given as "Fourth Bench, City Hall Park". Battleships now carry 15-inch guns.)

Whether your shell hits the target or not,
Your cost is Five Hundred Dollars a Shot.
You thing of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour
Each time you roar. Your flame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.
Silence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again.

As long as nations meet on the fields of war—as long as they sustain the relations of savages to each other—as long as they put the laurel and the oak on the brows of those who kill—just so long will citizens resort to violence, and the quarrels be settled by dagger and revolver.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

In the twentieth century, war will be dead; the scaffold will be dead; frontier boundaries will be dead; dogmas will be dead; man will live. He will possess something higher than all these; a great country, the whole earth; and a great hope, the whole heaven.—Victor Hugo.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM

Standard Dictinnary.

"Socialism is a theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the collective ownership of land and capital, and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is everyone according to his deeds." (This same definition, word for word, is given in the Standard Encyclopedia.)

Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica, Twentieth Century Edition.

"With regard to religion, Socialism has been, and still is, very frequently associated with irreligion and atheism. The same remark applies to continental liberalism, and partly for a like reason: the absolute governments of the continent have taken the existing forms of religion into their service and have repressed religious freedom. On religion, as on marriage, Socialism has no special teaching."

Century Dictionary.

"Socialism is any theory or system of social organization which would abolish entirely, or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it co-operative action; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor and would make land and capital as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of community."

Webster's International Dictionary.

"Socialism: A theory or system of social reform which contemplates a complete recohstruction of society, with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor. In popular usage, the term is often employed to indicate any lawless, revolutionai social schemes."

Encyclopedia Britannica.

"Ethics of Socialism and the ethics of Christianity are identical. The general tendency is to regard as socialistic any

interference undertaken by society in behalf of the poor. In general it may be described as that movement which seeks, by economic changes, to destroy the existing inequalities of the world's social conditions."

Webster's Dictionary.

"A theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind, than that which has hitherto prevailed."

Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia.

"Socialism is a moral reform; it is the vices of mankind and the miseries resulting from these vices, to which Socialism wishes to put an end, and it seeks its means not in a new religious issue, but in a new social organization."

American Year-Book, Cyclopedia and Atlas.

"No word has been more abused and misunderstood than the word 'Socialist.' The Socialist is not an anarchist, they are opposed in theory and practice. The Socialist does not propose to destroy the family, abolish religion or divide up property, nor does he seek to carry out his ideas by riot and bloodshed. In a single phrase, Socialism means public ownership of the means of production, and working class control of the government, a chance to work for all who will, and to all workers the full value of their product. The typical Socialist is a rather quiet and thoughtful workingman, serene in time of trouble and self-contained in the day of victory. He realizes that the world will move on very well after he is dead, but remembers that while he lives it is his business to help the world move. He considers himself an ally of eternal laws of nature, and is proud to do his little part in the great cause."

DEFINITIONS OF INDIVIDUALISM.

Webster's Dictionary: "An excessive or exclusive regard for one's personal interest; self-interest; selfishness. (The selfishness of the small proprietor has been described by the best writers as individualism.")

Thomas Huxley: "Anarchy, or the rule of one's self is the logical outcome

of that form of political theory which for the last half century or more has been known under the name of INDIVIDUALISM."

CAPITALISM'S VICTIMS.

"I saw a funeral procession; I saw it from a mountain peak; I saw it crawling along and curving here and there, serpentlike, through a level, vast plain. I seemed to see a hundred miles of the procession, but neither the beginning of it nor the end of it was within the limits of my vision. The procession was in ten divisions, each division marked by a sombre flag, and the whole represented ten years of our railway activities in the accident line; each division was composed of 80,000 cripples and was bearing its own year's 10,000 mutilated corpses to the grave; in the aggregate 800,000 cripples and 100,000 dead, drenched in blood!"—Mark Twain.

SOCIALISM INEVITABLE.

Taft on Socialism.—If the abuses of monopoly and discrimination cannot be restrained, if the concentration of power made possible by such abuses continues and increases and it is made manifest that under the system of individualism and private property the tyranny and oppression of an oligarchy of wealth cannot be avoided, then SOCIALISM WILL TRIUMPH AND THE INSTITUTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY WILL PERISH.—Taft's speech, Boston, U. S. A., Dec. 30, 1907.

TWIN ROOTS OF EVIL.

We also affirm that poverty is the principal cause which makes men vile, deceitful, fraudulent, thieves, intriguers, vagabonds, vicious, false witnesses, etc., and that riches are the cause of pride, of ignorance, of treachery, or presumption, of deceit, of vainglory, of egotism, etc., and that it is contrary to the good of the community that there should be rich and poor. Men will be rich when they have what they really want, and this state of things can easily be attained. Labor must be distributed in such a way that work will not injure men, but will contribute to make them better and healthy.—Thomas Campanella.

U. S. STATISTICS

U. S. SOCIALIST VOTE.

Below is given the official Socialist vote with the exception of Tennessee and Wisconsin, which are yet unofficial. The vote is arrived at by taking the highest vote given the presidential elector in the state. This is the method followed by the other parties. The official vote is obtained from the government figures filed at Washington.

This table of the 1908 and 1912 vote, with the gain per cent., is taken from the columns of the National Socialist, Washington, D.C. West Virginia shows the biggest gain. In that state the workers have been experiencing the brutality of the capitalist controlled state in time of strike.

States.	1908.	1912.	P.C. Gain
Alabama	1,399	3,029	117
Arizona	1,912	3,163	65
Arkansas	5,842	8,153	40
California	28,659	79,201	176
Colorado	7,974	16,418	106
Connecticut	5,113	10,056	97
Delaware	240	556	132
Florida	3,747	4,806	28
Georgia	584	1,028	76
Idaho	6,400	11,960	87
Illinois	34,711	81,249	134
Indiana	13,476	36,931	174
Iowa	8,287	16,967	105
Kansas	12,420	26,779	116
Kentucky	4,185	11,647	178
Louisiana	2,538	5,249	107
Maine	1,758	2,541	45
Maryland	2,323	3,996	72
Massachusetts	10,781	12,662	17
Michigan	11,586	23,211	100
Minnesota	14,527	27,505	89
Mississippi	978	2,061	111
Missouri	15,431	28,466	84
Montana	5,855	10,885	86
Nebraska	3,524	10,185	190
Nevada	2,103	3,313	58
New Hampshire	1,299	1,980	52
New Jersey	10,253	15,928	55
New Mexico	1,056	2,859	171
New York	38,451	63,381	65
North Carolina	345	1,025	197
North Dakota	2,421	6,966	188
Ohio	33,796	89,930	166

Oklahoma	21,779	42,262	94
Oregon	7,339	13,343	82
Pennsylvania	33,913	83,614	147
Rhode Island	1,365	2,049	50
South Carolina	101	164	62
South Dakota	2,846	4,662	64
Tennessee	1,870	3,492	87
Texas	7,870	24,896	216
Utah	4,895	9,023	84
Vermont	547	929	70
Virginia	255	820	222
Washington	14,177	40,134	183
West Virginia	3,679	15,336	317
Wisconsin	28,164	34,120	21
Wyoming	1,715	2,760	61
Total	424,448	901,689	112

A SOCIALIST WOMAN IN THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

Mrs. Agnes Riddle, a member of the Colorado State Legislature, is fighting the white slave traffic. She has issued this statement:

"The so-called business men of the entire nation are directly responsible for the evils that are actually tearing away the foundations of society, and squeezing gold out of the crushed souls and ruined bodies of womanhood and childhood, show that the huge, selfish, brutal, blind, avaricious, profit-mad interests that control the nation today are not fit to be trusted with their power, and the people must wipe them out in a social revolution without further delay, or they will murder society on the altar of Mammon.

"The profit system is to blame for all of these evils. We must annihilate it, and substitute the service system. It is the only way to prevent a violent revolution, in which the desperate manhood that still lives in this nation of money-mad men will guillotine or electrocute every member of the class responsible for the brutalization and demoralization of the human race. This class has shown that it is of no use in the social economy, and it lives for but one purpose—private profit and selfish personal enjoyment even at the cost of children's lives and women's souls. Therefore, the drones and leeches should either be forced to give up living on the rent, profit and interest squeezed from those who

toil, or they should be eliminated as speedily and easily as possible, as enemies of the whole people."

FACTORS WHICH MAKE SOCIALISTS IN THE U. S.

As determined by answers to a circular sent out recently from the National Secretary's Office, Chicago.

	Per cent.
By Periodicals	39
By Books	13
By Leaflets	4
By Street Meetings	8
By Lectures	7
By Discussion	19
By Study	10

MEMBERSHIP.

The U. S. Socialist Party was organized early in August, 1901. The records are too incomplete to determine just how many members they had in the years 1901 and 1902. The membership for each year since then was as follows:

1903	15,975
1904	20,763
1905	23,327
1906	26,784
1907	29,270
1908	41,751
1909	41,479
1910	58,011
1911	84,716
1912	117,984

SLAVERY.

In the U. S. Congress of 1776, John Adams observed: "That as to this matter, it was of no consequence by what name you called your people, whether by that of free men or slaves. That in some countries the laboring poor men were called freemen; in others they were called slaves; but the difference was imaginary only. What matters it whether a landlord employing ten laborers on his farm, gives them annually as much as will buy the necessaries of life, or gives them those necessaries at short hand."—From the "Lost Principles of Sectional Equilibrium," by "Barbarossa," 1860, p. 39.

Who builds the jails? The workers. Who fills the jails? Same answer.

WAGES IN THE U. S.

A recent investigation into the wages paid to toilers throughout America resulted in the following: Half of the adult males of the United States are receiving less than $500 a year; three-quarters are receiving less than $600 annually; nine-tenths are receiving less than $800 a year; while less than 10 per cent. receive more than that figure. A corresponding computation of the wages of women shows that one-fifth receive less than $200 annually; that three-fifths are receiving less than $500 a year; while only one-twentieth are paid more than $600 a year.

WAGES OF U. S. FARM LABOR.
(1911-1912)

The current average rate of farm wages in the United States, when board is included, is, by the month, $30.81; by the day, other than harvest, $1.14; at harvest, $1.54. When board is not included the rate is, by the month, $39.58; by the day, other than harvest, $1.47; by the day, at harvest, $1.87.

In the past ten years farm wages have advanced only 63 cents a month.

WOMEN AT WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the United States the number of women at work as returned by the census of 1900 was almost five million. In continental United States—by which is meant the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and all other outlying territories or possessions — the exact number was 4,833,000.

CHILD LABOR IN THE U. S.

In 1900 there were 5,319,912 women employed in gainful occupations in the U. S. Average wage of working woman, $272.04 per annum. (Carrol D. Wright, Practical Sociology).

In 1900 out of 9,627,460 children in the U. S., 1,755,210 were wage earners.—(Wright's Practical Sociology).

Average yearly wage of child worker is $152.18.—Wright's Practical Sociology).

SUICIDES.

In the U. S. in 1900 there were 5,496 suicides to each million inhabitants. —(Encyclopedia Social Reform.)

GRAFT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Bald Jack Rose, whose testimony obtained the conviction of Police Lieutenant Becker for the murder of the gambler Rosenthal in New York City, has been writing a series of articles for the Boston American. Rose has been gambler and paid toll, and also collected toll for Becker. Rose declares that from three sources alone the police graft of New York City amounts to yearly $16,000,000.

35,000 fallen women pay $5 per week toll to the police; total for the year, $9,100,000.

200 gambling places pay a toll of $1,200 each per month; total for the year, $2,880,000.

For pickpockets, thieves, burglars, etc., to ply their trade, Rose figures the police get $4,000,000 per year. These three items total $15,980,000.

Besides these, there is the sale of privileges for saloons to keep open after hours, for merchants to block the sidewalks with goods, for employers to have their thugs beat up the pickets of strikers, etc. Rose does not estimate this graft.

Besides the police graft there is the fire graft, by which builders are allowed to erect firetraps against the law, etc.

All told, Rose figures that New York city is a juicy place for the grafters.

He estimates that nine out of every ten policemen are honest.

KNEW NOT WHEN THEY WERE NAKED.

Not long ago George R. Lunn, the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., addressed a gathering of Schenectady ministers. In his address Mayor Lunn declared that "human life is dependent upon three things—food, shelter and clothing." One of the preachers, with his brain poisoned with creeds, jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "No, brother, human life depends first on the grace of God."

"Well," replied Mayor Lunn, "if any of you ministers go down the streets of Schenectady dressed in nothing but the grace of God, as Mayor of this city I'll have to put you in jail."

J. P. MORGAN'S POWER.

J. P. Morgan was examined by the Pujo Money Investigation Committee of the U. S. government in December, 1912.

$22,245,000,000 are controlled directly by J. Pierpont Morgan, according to facts brought out in his evidence.

This vast control is secured by means of interlocking directorates through five powerful financial institutions, as follows:

J. P. Morgan & Co., The Guaranty Trust Company, The Bankers' Trust Company, The First National Bank, The National City Bank. These institutions are dominated by J. P. Morgan, and represent aggregate resources totalling $22,245,000,000.

Eighteen corporations and individual firms closely affiliated with Morgan hold an aggregate of 746 directorships in 134 corporations, having total resources or capitalization of the amazing total of $25,325,000,000.

This is four times the revenue of European concert.

Total Revenue.	Per annum.
Great Britain	$950,000,000
United States	900,000,000
Germany	1,800,000,000
France	850,000,000
Italy	450,000,000

Total annual revenue of the world's five great nations $4,950,000,000

Morgan controls four times the amount of the European concert.

Morgan controls twenty-two times the amount of annual revenue of the United States.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE WORKERS.

Socialists have a way of declaring that modern machinery makes the worker more productive. In 1881 the value of production per employe was $1,215. In 1891, it was $1,271. In 1901, $1,535. In 1906 $2,013. At the present time it is double what it was in 1881.

WASTE IN INDUSTRY.

Killed and injured in industries in U.S. in 1908	616,295
Killed and wounded in Russian-Jap war	400,000

STANDARD OIL.

The Wall Street Journal places the net profits of the Standard Oil Company for the past twenty-five years at $929,000,000. This is so stupendous that it is impossible for the average mind to comprehend just what it represents. In order that you make a comparison I publish below a list of the rulers of Europe and the presidents of North and South America with the amounts paid them for their "services," and multiply the total by 25½, the number of years covered in the report of the net earnings of the Standard Oil Company:

British Royal Family	$2,910,000
Emperor of Austria-Hungary ...	3,875,000
King of Bavaria	1,412,000
King of Belgium	660,000
King of Denmark	227,775
King of Greece	280,000
King of Netherlands	250,000
King of Italy	2,858,000
King of Norway and Sweden ...	575,525
King of Portugal	634,440
King of Prussia	3,852,770
King of Roumania	237,000
Czar of Russia	12,000,000
King of Saxony	735,000
King of Servia	240,000
King of Spain	2,000,000
King of Wurtemberg	449,050
President of France	250,000
President of United States	75,000
President of Mexico	50,000
Governor-General of Canada	50,000
South American Republic	200,000
Total per year	$33,821,560
Total for 25½ years	$862,449,780
Rockefeller's income for 25½ years	929,000,000

LINCOLN ON LABOR.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is but the fruit of labor, and could never have existed had labor not first existed. Labor is superior to capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.—Annual Message to Congress, 1863.

More than half the 5,000,000 working women are girls under 25 years of age. —(Annals American Academy).

COST OF A U. S. PRESIDENT.

Salary of the President	$75,000
Travelling expenses	25,000
Ordinary care of White House ...	35,000
Extraordinary care of White House	15,000
Fuel	6,000
Greenhouses	9,000
Stables	35,000
Lighting	1,000
Police.....	22,000
Secret Service	3,500
Contingent expenses	25,000
Clerks and employes...	69,000
Repairs	15,000
Greenhouse repairs	3,000
Total	$339,400

These figures, of course, cover the necessary outlay on account of the President's public offices, but they do not by any means include all of the charges on account of the private establishment. Many persons who serve the occupants of the mansion are carried on the rolls of the departments.

In addition to these more or less obvious executive expenditures it appears that three vessels of the United States navy are at the service of the president.

HISTORIC UTTERANCES OF GREAT AMERICANS.

"The public be damned! I'm not running this road for the benefit of the public. I'm running it for my own benefit."—William H. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central Railway.

"The damned fools don't know what is good for them." — J. P. Morgan, speaking of the striking steel workers in Sept., 1901.

"To hell with the Constitution." — Major McClelland, commanding the state militia (paid by the mine owners' association), during the Colorado miners' strike and lockout of 1904.

"Habeas corpus be damned. We'll give them post mortems instead."—Adjutant General Sherman Bell of the Colorado militia, defying the orders of the civil courts.

Don't be satisfied with simply being a Socialist. Work to bring others to your way of thinking.

SOME AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

	Is worth
John D. Rockefeller	$580,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	300,000,000
Frederick Weyerhauser	250,000,000
William Rockefeller	200,000,000
Estate of Marshall Field	120,000,000
George F. Baker	108,000,000
Henry Phipps	100,000,000
Henry C. Frick	100,000,000
William A. Clark	80,000,000
Estate of J. P. Morgan	75,000,000
Estate of E. H. Harriman	68,000,000
Estate of Russell Sage	64,000,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	60,000,000
Estate of John S. Kennedy ...	60,000,000
Estate of John J. Astor	70,000,000
W. W. Astor	70,000,000
J. J. Hill	70,000,000
Isaac Stephenson	74,000,000
Jay Gould Estate	70,000,000
Mrs. Hetty Green	60,000,000
Estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt	50,000,000
Estate of William Weightman	50,000,000
Estate of Ogden Goelet	60,000,000
W. H. Moore	50,000,000
Arthur C. James	50,000,000
Estate of Robert Goelet	60,000,000
Guggenheim estate	50,000,000
Thomas F. Ryan	50,000,000
Edward Morris	45,000,000
J. O. Armour	45,000,000

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

(The biggest company in the world)

The total earnings of the U. S. Steel Corporation for 1912 are given as $117,926,402, this being "exclusive of charges for interest on bonds and mortgages of subsidiary companies." These interest charges which are not given add millions of dollars more to the net profits.

The average number of employes in the service of the corporation for 1912 was 231,025 as against 196,888 in 1911. The total annual salaries and wages in 1912 aggregated $189,351,602, an increase of $27,932,571 over 1911.

"The overwork of mothers in factories and sweatshops is the very hot-bed of drunkenness for generations to come. Whatever bequeaths a defective or deficient nervous system will predispose the inheritor to inebriety."—Prof. Commons of the University of Wisconsin.

CAUSES OF POVERTY.

(Coming Nation)

The United Charities of Chicago is appealing for help. To prove its need of funds it is sending out a very handsomely printed little pamphlet. From this we learn that seventy thousand persons in Chicago—one in every twenty-seven of the population—appealed to this one organization for aid during the single year of 1912.

A table giving the causes that contributed to the poverty of the seventeen thousand families to which these 70,000 persons belonged is given.

This table proves several things. It proves first of all the uselessness of such societies as the United Charities, for it shows that in an overwhelming majority of the cases poverty is due to causes which organized charity can change about as easily as spots on the sun.

This table is a complete answer to those who claim that poverty is due to defects in the character of the individual and can be cured by practicing industry, sobriety, and economy. The lines in capitals preach some mighty effective sermons:

Unemployment	in	4,630 cases
Acute illness	in	4,311 cases
Insufficient earnings	in	1,576 cases
Chronic physical disability	in	1,443 cases
Tuberculosis	in	1,361 cases
Maternity	in	1,285 cases
INTEMPERANCE	in	1,205 cases
Death	in	756 cases
Accident	in	674 cases
Old age	in	634 cases
MORAL DEFICIENCY	in	468 cases
IMPRISONMENT	in	388 cases
IDLENESS OR SHIFTLESSNESS	in	360 cases
Bad housing...	in	318 cases
BEGGING TENDENCY	in	272 cases
Sub-normal mind	in	239 cases
Insanity	in	237 cases
Venereal disease	in	202 cases
Industrial accident	in	188 cases
IMMIGRANT WITHIN THREE years	in	177 cases
INCOMPETENCE	in	157 cases
Epilepsy	in	140 cases
Occupational disease	in	46 cases

FAMOUS MARTYRS.

(From Encyclopedia Brittanica.)

Jesus of Nazareth—Crucified for teachings of a very radical nature which were supposed to endanger the Roman Empire and Jewish Church, A.D. 33.

Paul—Martyred, together with many others, for teaching Christianity, at Rome, under Nero.

Other Apostles of Jesus — All save John are supposed to have suffered martyrdom in various places and in various ways.

Socrates—A Grecian philosopher, accused of "denying certain divinities and teaching others," and of "corrupting the young," compelled to drink hemlock, a poison, from which he died, 399 B.C.

John Huss—Burned at the stake, 1313, for teaching contrary to accepted dogmas of the Catholic church.

John Wycliffe—Died in 1377 from natural causes, after lengthy controversies with church authorities on doctrinal points. After his death his remains were digged up and burned.

Ridley and Latimer—The former was Catholic Bishop of London, and the two men were accused of heresy, and burned at the stake in 1555.

Gallileo—Taught the Copernican system of astronomy, and in consequence was accused of heresy and compelled to recant. Afterwards he recanted his recantation, and died of natural causes in 1642.

Giordano Bruno—A philosopher wh originated the Monistic system, reducing it to a sort of pantheism. Was accused by the Roman hierarchy of heresy, and after being imprisoned for seven years, was burned at the stake in 1593.

Massacre of Bartholomew—On August 24, 1572, four thousand Hugonots (Protestants) were massacred in France under the pretext that they were enemies of the king. The pope of Rome celebrated the event by having a procession and striking a medal in commemoration of it.

Elijah Lovejoy—Was a Presbyterian preacher who published an abolition paper. His office was twice wrecked, and when it was attacked a third time Lovejoy was shot to death.

John Brown—Seized on Harper's Ferry as a means of agitating against slavery. Was tried in Virginia and hung, 1859.

Francisco Ferrer—Founder of the modern schools of Spain. Tried by court-martial, at the instigation of Catholics, after having been freed in a civil court, and was shot to death, Oct. 13, 1909.

IT RESTS WITH YOU.

"A Message" from Robert Burns. Air—"Auld Lang Syne."

(Written for Cotton's)

Ye men who dare to think and feel,
Who also dare to do,
The future woe, the future weal,
Depend, my lads, on you.
Depend, my lads, on you, on you,
Depend, my lads, on you;
And if you choose your power to use,
The world you may renew.

If each will stir the man next door,
The world you may arouse;
To free the slave behooves the brave,
For it is holy cause.
It rests, my lads, with you, with you,
It rests, my lads, on you;
The scarred old earth may be a heaven,
It rests, my lads, with you.

Then, for the wife and little one,
And bowed and broken men,
For every slave beneath the sun,
Stand in your place again.
You have, my lad, a place, a place,
My lads, you have a part;
The grandest cause that ever was,
Demands you and your heart.

CAPITALIST TESTIMONY.

There is nothing that really figures but labor. Materials—analyze materials. You will find that material means nothing but labor. Freight and supplies? Analyze them. They mean nothing basically but labor."—Charles M. Schwab of the Steel Trust, reported in Pittsburg Leader.

DESTROYED HOMES.

When the revolution (from machinery) brought into the world large cities and a new industrial life it at the same time destroyed what has been described as a home.—Robert Hunter.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA

Every agitator should know something of the constitution, or form of governmenti which rules him.

Great Britain has its laws made by a Parliament sitting at Westminster to the west of the City of London.

The British Parliament is composed of a House of Commons, a House of Lords, and a King. Formerly no law could become law until it had received the assent of all three bodies. In 1911 a law was passed by which, if the House of Lords refuses to give its consent to a bill consented to by the House of Commons, the House of Commons can pass the bill for three consecutive years, and the third time it goes straight to the king for his assent. So the House of Lords has had its power reduced.

Formerly the king was supreme. In King John's reign, by the Magna Charta, 1215 A.D., the barons got power, and later on, by various revolutions, the House of Commons got the chief power.

The British Parliament is supreme. It can do anything it likes by making a law to that effect. In this it is different from Canada.

THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION.

Canada is part of the British Empire, and is ruled from London.

This seems to be a queer statement, but nevertheless it is theoretically true. The law governing the constitution of Canada is a law that was passed at Westminster by the British Parliament. It is known as the British North America Act of 1867.

Before that time, Nova Scotia was a separate government. New Brunswick was a separate government, and Ontario and Quebec were united and were known as the Province of Canada. Many of the other provinces were not then in existence.

These four provinces wanted to unite into a Dominion. So they drew up a constitution. This had no effect until it was made law, not in Canada, but at Westminster. It was enacted there on the 29th of March, 1867, and was applied to Canada on July 1st of that year. The other provinces which are now part of Canada were added later on.

There have been several minor modifications made to Canada's constitution. These were all passed in Great Britain.

The powers that the Ottawa government has, its general form, and the powers which the provinces have control of, are laid down in the B.N.A. Act and the amending Acts. The following is a short outline of Canada's constitution.

OUTLINE OF CONSTITUTION.

It is distinctly stated that the executive government and authority, and the command of all naval and military forces in Canada is vested in the king.

There is a governor-general appointed in London who represents the king in Canada. He gets nine thousand pounds a year, almost $45,000. The governor-general rarely acts save upon the advice of the Privy Council, which body is practically the Canadian cabinet ministers.

With regard to legislative powers, there are certain things about which the Dominion government may make laws, and there are other things about which the provincial governments may make laws. Acts passed by a provincial legislature may be disallowed within two years by the Governor-General in Council at Ottawa. Acts passed by the Dominion parliament may be disallowed within two years by the King in Council over in Westminster. Moreover, the British Parliament may pass what laws it likes with regard to Canadian affairs.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of three bodies. The Governor-General, the Senate, and the House of Commons.

A bill, to become law, must receive the assent of all these three bodies. A majority of the House of Commons and a majority of the Senate gives the consent of these two bodies. When it receives the assent of the Governor-General it becomes law, unless a special date is fixed in the act itself.

The Governor-General is appointed by the King.

SENATE.

The Senate is composed of 89 Senators, appointed for life by the Governor-General in Council. When a senator dies the Governor-General appoints another.

The new senator is always of the political stripe of the successful political party.

A senator must be thirty years old, a British subject, and must possess four thousand dollars worth of real estate above all encumbrances. The senate can originate bills, and can refuse assent to any measure. It cannot originate a bill to spend money.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of representatives of the people chosen by ballot from the various electoral districts. An appeal to the people must be made at least once every five years.

Quebec always has sixty-five members of the House of Commons. The other provinces have members in the same ratio to their population as Quebec has. After every census, taken every ten years, the electoral districts are re-appointed so as to give effect to this ratio of representatives to population.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Besides the Dominion Parliament, each of the nine provinces of Canada have a legislature that makes laws. Each has a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the governor-general and representing the king. Each has a legislature, elected by electoral districts. Some have legislative councils which perform the same function in the provincial machinery as does the senate in the Dominion.

POWER OF PARLIAMENT.

The following are the subjects about which the Dominion parliament can make laws: 1, Public debt and property; 2, regulation of trade and commerce; 3, raising money by taxation; 4, borrowing money on public credit; 5, postal service; 6, census and statistics; 7, militia, navy and defence; 8, remuneration of government employes; 9, beacons, buoys, lighthouses; 10, navigation and shipping; 11, quarantine and marine hospitals; 12, seacoast and inland fisheries; 13, interprovincial and international ferries; 14, currency and coinage; 15, banking and paper money; 16, savings banks; 17, weights and measures; 18, bills of exchange and promissory notes; 19, interest; 20, legal tender; 21, bankruptcy and insolvency; 22, patents of

invention and discovery; 23, copyrights; 24, Indians and Indian lands; 25, naturalization and aliens; 26, marriage and divorce; 27, criminal law, except the constitution of criminal courts; 28, penitentiaries; 29, matters of general public interest.

POWERS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

The following are the subjects about which the provincial legislatures may make laws: 1, their own constitution, except the office of lieutenant-governor; 2, direct taxation; 3, borrowing money on the credit of the province; 4, Provincial officials and their remuneration; 5, lands, timber and wood, belonging to the province; 6, public prisons and reformatories; 7, hospitals, asylums, etc.; 8, municipal institutions; 9, shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses; 10, local works; 11, incorporation of companies with provincial objects; 12, solemnization of marriage in the province; 13, property and civil rights in the province; 14, administration of justice in the province; 15, punishment for the breaking of provincial laws; 16, all matters of a local or private nature in the province.

JOINT POWERS.

Both parliament and legislatures may make laws concerning education, immigration and agriculture.

WHY REVOLUTION IS NECESSARY.

The above is a short outline of our form of government and how our laws are made. It is composed of checks and counter checks.

We, as Socialists, desire to abolish rent, interest and profit.

Our present form of government makes it very difficult to abolish rent, interest and profit.

Supposing we capture a city government. We cannot manage that city save as the laws of the province allow, and those laws are capitalist laws.

Supposing we capture a provincial legislature, and pass a law to do away with profit. The upper provincial house, or the lieutenant-governor, would refuse to assent to the measure, and it would not become law. Or supposing it did receive the necessary assent, it would be

at once disallowed by the Ottawa government.

Supposing we got a majority in the House of Commons, the Senate and the Governor-General would refuse to assent to our Socialist measures. Even if they did, our Socialist legislation would be disallowed by the London government. Or else our courts would declare such legislation as interfering with property rights, which are for provincial legislatures to deal with.

The whole system of government is built up with the aim in view of preventing Socialist legislation from being enacted. Such a form of government will have to be radically changed; present property rights will have to be abolished. The combined change of the form of government with the abolition of the present dominant capitalist system will be the revolution. It will probably come in a comparatively peaceful manner.

THE S. D. P. OF CANADA.

A REVOLUTIONARY, NOT A REFORM PARTY.

Prepared by H. Martin, National Secretary, S. D. P.

The Social Democratic Party of Canada is a revolutionary party. It has no time to waste on patching up a system that is rotten and is tottering to its fall. The S. D. P. expends no energy in advocating reform measures, except in pointing out to the working class, that reforms, at their best, are but a makeshift, merely patching up, prolonging the system.

When the ruling class advocate Workmen's Compensation Act, Old Age Pension Bills, and the many reform measures, they do so, not from a moral standpoint, or from any sense of justice toward the working class, but from a purely business, a commercial standpoint.

In fact, these reforms are a paying proposition, otherwise they would not be advocated, nor receive the support of the employing class through their hirelings, the Conservative and the Liberal parties. These measures are a necessary prop to stay the capitalist system.

Without any great knowledge of economics, our governments, who in a manner are the brain centres of the capitalist class, realize that if any more is to be taken out of the workers, more must be put into them—just as if you want to get more power from a steam engine you must put more fuel into the furnace.

The employing class are beginning to realize that before the industrial machinery can be screwed up any further, they must make the working class, physically able to stand the strain.

It is true that members of the S.D.P. at times agitate, and advocate shorter hours, higher wages, and better working conditions, compensation for injury sustained while at work producing surplus value for the owners of CAPITAL. But these reform measures are advocated and agitated for, because of the haggling of the market, because of the life within the workers, the desire to live and live better, because of the struggle which economic condition forces upon them. All these are closely related to the commodity struggle, the sale of the commodity LABOR POWER, it is the COMMODITY STRUGGLE itself.

The work of the S. D. P. is to prepare the working class to assume the duties that the inevitable failure of capitalism will impose upon them. This is an educational work compared with which the so-called education of reform is a farce.

The slogan of the S.D.P. is "Workers of all countries unite, trust no leaders who have not proven themselves worthy of your confidence, you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

THE ONLY HOPE IS SOCIALISM.

There are things being said nowadays which are very similar to things said just before the French revolution. I tell you that the spark may make a flame, and that soon. Unless capitalists, corporations, powerful men themselves, take a leading part in trying to improve the conditions of humanity, great changes will come, and they will come mighty quick, and the mob will bring them. — Elbert H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Trust.—1912.

HOW TO ORGANIZE

A LOCAL OF THE S.D.P. OF C.

H. Martin, National Secretary S. D. P.

If you are a worker, that is, if you work for a living, you ought to be a Member of a Socialist Local. If there is no Local, as it is generally called, in your district, you owe it to yourself and to your family and to others of your class to take the initial steps in Organizing a Socialist Local.

In order to Affiliate with the Social Democratic Party of Canada, the first requisite is to become Conscious of the fact that you are being Exploited. That the capitalist class through the system, by virtue of the ownership of the tools of production which you use for the production of wealth, are deriving a value from your toil for which they pay you No Equivalent.

Having become Conscious of this Exploitation, the second requisite is to Recognise that Your Interests and the interests of the capitalist class who gather in the profit from your toil are Not Identical, but Diametrically Opposed.

The third requisite is to become Conscious of Political Action and this means Organization of the Working Class on Strictly Class Lines in opposition to all other political parties formed and supported by the capitalists.

The fourth requisite is to become familiar with the Platform and Principles of the Social Democratic Party of Canada, and its Pledge of Membership Having become Convinced of the Correctness of the Party's Position write to the Secretary of the Dominion Executive Committee (observe the address under). He will supply you with the necessary Blank Application Form to make application for Charter

The Constitution provides that Five or more persons may form a Local, provided they Acknowledge the Platform and Constitution and subscribe to its Pledge of Membership subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, a Charter shall be issued on accompanied with the Current Month's Dues (that is, 10c. for each member signing for Charter Application) and a fee of $3.00.

This fee pays for the Charter, a Receipt Book, a Secretary's Book, Due Cards

sufficient to cover the Charter Members.

For 15c. additional you can get 12 copies of the Constitution of the Social Democratic Party, which lays down the duty of locals and officials.

The British Columbia communications may be addressed to A. Jordan, Box 610, Nanaimo, B.C. In all the other provinces to [illegible] National Secretary, 61 Wener [illegible] Berlin, Ont.

REASONS FOR ORGANIZING LOCALS.

The reason why the working class should form Socialist locals is so that they may unite themselves politically to capture the public powers and use those captured powers in an educated manner for the benefit of the working class and through their interests for the welfare of humanity.

Socialist locals act as centres [illegible] ahead of political activity. They are educational centres for the wage workers. They are organized centres to get together and make more powerful combined effort the political efforts of the revolutionary members of the working class.

Socialists aim at capturing the political machinery of the country, the municipal, provincial and Dominion powers. The Local is the unit of the Social Democratic political party.

To capture the public powers the working class must be enlightened as to the aims and methods of Socialism, to their own class interests. The Local is the unit of this educational activity. It holds propaganda meetings and spreads Socialist literature.

If you are a Socialist at heart, you should join the Local. If there is no Local and several like yourself are interested in Socialism, you should form a Local so as to more effectively carry on your political work.

To join the S.D.P. you must forever abandon the old Liberal and Tory parties. You cannot vote for either party again, nor for any candidate of any party which does not recognize the class struggle and the necessity of abolishing capitalism. This means you can only work and vote for candidates of the S. D. P., or the candidates of some party which adheres to the Socialist program.

The following is the Platform which every member of the S.D.P. adheres to when he joins.

PLATFORM.

We, the Social-Democratic Party of Canada in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of, the International Socialist Movement.

By virtue of the ownership of the means of production and distribution (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) all wealth the workers produce, accrues into the hands of the capitalist class. This property the capitalist defends by means of the state (the army, the navy, the judiciary.)

The object of the Social-Democratic Party is to educate the workers of Canada to a consciousness of their class position in society, their economic servitude to the owners of capital, and to organize them into a political party to seize the reins of government and transform all capitalist property into the collective property of the working class. This social transformation means the liberation not only of the proletariat, but of the whole human race. Only the working class, however, can bring it about. All other classes maintain their existence by supporting the present social order.

The struggle of the working class against capitalist exploitation produced a constant state of warfare between these two forces for the control of political and economic power.

As a means of preparing the minds of the working class for the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Social-Democratic Party of Canada will support any measure that will tend to better conditions under capitalism, such as:

(1) Reduction of hours of labor.
(2) The elimination of child labor.
(3) Universal adult suffrage without distinction of sex or regard to property qualifications; and
(4) The Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in Local..... Province of ..... Social-Democratic Party of Canada. I subscribe to the platform of

principles as laid down by the Social-Democratic Party of Canada, and if admitted to membership, agree to be governed by the constitution of the Party.

Name of Applicant .....
Address ....
Occupation ....
Age .....
Are you a voter at present ?.....
Admitted to Local .....
.... Chairman
.... Rec. Sec.

(No person under the age of Eighteen shall be admitted to membership).

When five have signed the application form, after having read the platform, they receive a Charter, and thereafter form an integral part of the Social-Democratic Party, which governs itself according to the rules laid down in the following constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Management.

The management of the Social-Democratic Party of Canada shall be conducted by a Dominion Executive Committee, Local Organizations, Conventions and Referendum Vote.

Article II.—Locals.

Section 1.—Five or more persons may form a local provided they acknowledge the platform and constitution and subscribe to its pledge of membership. Subject to the approval of the provincial executive (where one exists, and in the absence of such committee, to the Dominion Executive Committee) a charter shall be issued when accompanied with the current month's dues and a fee of $3.00.

Section 2.—No more than one charter shall be issued in any language in any city or town without the approval of those locals already existing.

Section 3.—Each local shall receive a name and a number. Subject to the constitution, complete local autonomy shall prevail.

Section 4.—Every applicant for membership shall fill out and sign an application form as given above.

Section 5.—Each member shall pay such monthly tax as the Local may decide, which shall be receipted for by stamps purchased from the Provincial Executive Committee where one ex[illegible]s.

and in the absence of such committee, at 10c. each, and initialed by the Secretary of the Local. The balance shall go into the local treasury.

Section 6.—Any member sixty (60) days in arrears of dues or assessments shall be considered in bad standing.

Section 7.—Any violation of the pledge of membership or constitution shall be considered warrant for suspension or expulsion. It shall require a majority vote of all the members in good standing at a special meeting called for consideration of any charge preferred against any member. Any member shall have the right to appeal against a decision of the local to the provincial executive committee, thence to a referendum vote of the province. All suspensions and expulsions shall be reported to the provincial executive committee, and no local of the party shall admit to its membership such suspended or expelled members until the ban of suspension or expulsion has been removed.

Section 8.—Secretaries of Locals shall make quarterly reports within fifteen (15) days [illegible]: on January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15) to the provincial executive committee (where one exists, and in the absence of such committee, to the Dominion Executive Committee.)

Section 9.—In case of dissolution of any local, all property must be delivered to the Provincial Executive Committee.

Section 10.—All locals in one city or constituency shall take joint action in all matters of mutual interest. When approved of by a majority of locals of such city or constituency, the city or district convention shall be held for the nomination of a candidate. Any local may initiate a district referendum.

Section 11.—Any city or constituency may elect a central committee to deal with matters of interest to such city or constituency. The expense so incurred to be borne by the locals concerned.

Article III.—Provincial Organizations.

Section 1.—Not less than five locals in one province may form a provincial organization for the purpose of supervising and directing the organization in that province.

Section 2.—Any local in unorganised provinces may initiate, through the Dominion Executive Committee, a referendum to be submitted to the locals in that province as to the desirability of forming a provincial organization. The executive committee upon receiving a favorable reply from the majority of the locals shall arrange for the first provincial convention and otherwise help in the formation of the provincial organization. The convention shall apply for a provincial charter, determine the form of organization, and elect provincial officers.

Section 3.—The Dominion Executive shall have complete autonomy in all matters of a strictly provincial character, and shall speak and act in harmony with the constitution and platform of the Social Democratic Party of Canada.

Section 4.—The provincial organizations shall secure charters, and supplies for the affiliated locals from the Dominion Executive Committee. Stamps shall be issued to the provincial organizations at the cost of 5c each, and stamps shall be issued by the Provincial organizations to locals at 10c. each.

Article IV.—Dominion Executive Committee.

(That the representation on and seat of the Dominion Executive Committee be left until the first general convention. In the meantime the work of the Dominion Executive Committee be left to the General Executive Committee of the Canadian Socialist Federation, Berlin, Ont.)

Section 1.—The duties of the Dominion Executive Committee shall be to conduct the current affairs of the party, such as the issuing of charters, furnishing stamps, and general supplies to Provincial Executive Committees, and Locals in unorganized territories; to supervise agitation throughout the Dominion, to accept all propositions for referendum, and when such propositions are endorsed by three or more locals, and are in harmony with the constitutional provision to submit same to general vote of Party. To submit report to Dominion Convention and to formulate the rules and order of business of the Dom-

inion Convention of Party, not otherwise provided for by the constitution, subject to adoption or amendments by the convention. To issue to the locals semi-annually, and in sufficient number, copies of the Party's finances.

Section 2.—The Dominion Executive Committee shall furnish due stamps to the Provincial Executive Committees at five cents each, and to locals in unorganized territory at ten cents, and to furnish all necessary supplies at actual cost.

Section 3.—The Dominion Executiv Committee may compensate its officers according to the labor performed by them from the treasury of the party.

Section 4.—The Dominion Executive Committee shall be empowered to levy assessments, subject to referendum.

Article V.—Conventions.

Section 1.—A general vote of the membership of the party shall be taken each year, between March 1st and June 1st, to decide upon the necessity and proximate date of holding a convention, and where it shall be held.

Section 2.—Each local shall be entitled to one vote for each twenty-five members or portion thereof, and an additional vote for twenty-five members or major portion thereof in good standing. No delegate shall cast more than seven votes.

Section 3.—All proceedings of the convention shall be submitted to the locals for general and individual vote. A list of the names of those voting shall accompany the ballots to headquarters.

Section 4.—The transportation expense of one delegate from each local shall be paid out of the funds of the Party. Locals sending more than one delegate shall bear the expense of such.

Article VI.—Propaganda.

Section 1.—Locals other than English-speaking shall have full control of propaganda and organization in their respective languages, provided they apply to the Dominion executive committee for a charter for language organization. Such propaganda must be consistent with the constitution and platform of the party.

Section 2. — Foreign-speaking locals shall be exempt from any special assess-

ment for English propaganda levied by the Dominion Executive Committee.

Section 3.—The locals of the respective foreign-speaking organizations shall submit in Dominion matters to the decision of the Dominion conventions and Dominion executive committee, in Provincial matters to the provincial conventions and provincial executive committees, and in local matters they shall act in conjunction with other locals affected as provided by the constitution.

Section 4.—The Executive Committee of language organizations shall report quarterly to the Dominion Executive Committee and all provincial executive committees concerned as to the progress being made, and all other matters of importance.

Section 5. — Language organizations shall get the charters and supplies for their affiliated locals from the Dominion Executive Committee. Stamps to the language organizations shall be issued at 2½c. each. Whenever a provincial organization is in existence, the executive committee of the language organization shall return to such provincial organization 2½c. for each stamp issued to locals of the language organizations in their respective provinces.

Section 6.—Language Locals shall have the right of the usual representation at all conventions and all executive bodies.

Section 7.—The language locals shall report to the executive committee for their language organizations.

BY-LAWS.

Section 1.—The Dominion Executive Committee shall assume the duties of provincial executive committees where no provincial organization exists.

Section 2.—The vote on every referendum shall close 60 days from the date of its publication.

Section 3.—All propositions or other matters submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without preamble or comment.

Section 4.—Any violation of the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the Social-Democratic Party of Canada by a local shall be deemed sufficient warrant to empower the Dominion Executive Committee to suspend such local upon the recommendation of the

provincial executive committee and immediately submit its action for the approval of the general membership.

Section 5.—The officers of the Local shall be elected for a term of one year, but may be re-elected at the expiration thereof. The election of officers shall take place during the month of December; term of office to begin on the first of January following. The result of every election of officers within the local must be communicated at once to the provincial executive committee, or where no such committee exists, to the Dominion Executive Committee.

Section 6.—Locals shall hold at least one business meeting each month.

Section 7.—All officers, boards or committees shall be subject to removal by their constituents if a charge of neglect of duty and violation of constitution and platform by them is proven.

Section 8.—Any member in good standing of one local shall have the right, to attend and speak at any meeting of another local, but shall not be allowed to vote.

Section 9.—No section of the Social Democratic Party of Canada shall act in conjunction with any body of men not recognizing the class struggle and the necessity of abolishing capitalism.

Section 10.—No person shall be nominated as candidate for any office in the Provincial or Dominion Executive or any public office unless he has been a member of the party for at least six months and has identified himself with the party by active participation in its work.

Section 11.—All candidates for any legislative or administrative body shall sign first a resignation paper with a blank space for date, before the official nomination takes place, and deposit same with his local.

Section 12.—The resignation signed by any member of the Party elected to the Provincial or Dominion Parliament shall be held for joint action by the local he represents and the Provincial Executive Committee subject to referendum.

Section 13.—Any member of the Social-Democratic Party of Canada, elected to a Provincial or the Dominion House of Parliament shall devote four months of each year to organization work in

their respective province, or furnish a substitute.

Section 14.—Any person may join as a member at large, provided they acknowledge the platform, constitution and pledge of membership, by applying to the Dominion Executive Committee or the Provincial Executive Committee of the Province in which they reside. Such member shall pay the monthly fee of twenty-five cents.

Section 15.—No person shall become a member of any outside Local, providing one exists in the locality in which they reside.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business at all business meetings of the party shall be as follows :—

1—Election of officers.
2—Reading of minutes.
3—Applications for membership.
4—Correspondence and bills.
5—Report of organizer.
7—Unfinished business.
8—New business.
9—Good of movement.
10—Financial reports.
11—Motion for adjournment.

(This constitution will probably be changed at the convention to be held in August, 1913.)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

On December 31st, 1912, there were 3824 members of the Social Democratic Party in good standing. These members were divided by provinces as follows : In Ontario there were 2426 members, British Columbia, 838 members, Manitoba 362 members, Saskatchewan 105 members, Alberta 193 members, Quebec 100 members.

This membership is contained in 126 locals divided by provinces as follows : Ontario 58, B. C. 24, Manitoba 22, Saskatchewan 3, Alberta 11, Quebec 3.

In the first three months of 1913, 13 more locals were chartered.

For the last six months of 1912 cash receipts of the party were $1167.72, and expenditures were $1085.82.

Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.—Inscription on a cannon.

TOTAL ELECTION FIGURES.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery issues the unofficial resume of the Dominion general elections. He gives the total vote of 1911 as .

Conservatives, 669,587 ; Liberal, 625,-606 ; Labor, 1,743 ; Socialist, 3,912 ; Independent, 7,177.

The vote of the two chief parties by provinces was :

ONTARIO—Conservative, 269,930 ; Liberal, 267,978.

QUEBEC—Conservative, 159,262 ; Liberal, 164,274.

NOVA SCOTIA—Conservative, 55,209 ; Liberal, 57,462.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Conservative, 38,-890 ; Liberal, 40,192.

MANITOBA—Conservative, 40,356 ; Liberal, 34,781.

BRITISH COLUMBIA — Conservative 25,623 ; Liberal, 16,350.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Conservative, 14,638 ; Liberal, 13,998.

SASKATCHEWAN—Conservative, 34,-700 ; Liberal, 52,924.

ALBERTA—Conservative, 39,675 ; Liberal, 37,206.

YUKON—Conservative, 1,285 ; Liberal, 829.

How unfair the above resume is to the Socialist cause can readily be seen by the following vote of the Socialist candidates taken from the official blue book on elections.

Cape Breton South	223
St. Lawrence, Montreal	365
Ottawa	298
Winnipeg	2,325
Selkirk	234
Calgary	716
Edmonton, Alta.	555
Macleod, Alta.	902
Yale-Cariboo	246
Vancouver	1,056
Victoria	290
Total	7,210

On December 5th, 1911, the Ontario Provincial Elections were held. The following is the vote for the Socialist candidates. A few of these were independent Socialists.

J. Johnston, Lindsay	98
Byron Wing, Brockville	213
F. A. Ravin, Norfolk South	28

F. Urry, Port Arthur	573
F. H. Sangster, Sudbury	454
H. Martin, Waterloo North	582
J. P. McGuire, Waterloo South ...	1,147
W. Barrett, Wentworth South	300
Total	3,204

It is difficult to arrive at the total Socialist vote of Canada, as we have no universal vote like the Americans have for their president, but if we take the American standard of reckoning ten voters to every dues-paying Socialist member, the vote in Canada would be fifty thousand.

There are two Socialist members in the British Columbia Legislature, and one in the Alberta House.

The Socialist vote in the last British Columbia provincial elections, as far as known, is as follows :

Vancouver, five candidates	5,771
Comox, W. Lefaux	388
Esquimault, G. Oliver	24
Fernie, W. Davidson	799
Greenwood, G. Heatherton	103
Nanaimo, J. Place (elected)	631
Nelson, A. Harrod	177
Newcastle, P. Williams, (elected) ...	388
Rossland, G. Casey	95
Victoria, V. Midgley	662
Skeena, Montgomery	218
Slocan, H. Shilland	128
Okanagan, G. Stirling	194
Ymir, R. Pettypiece...	263
Total	9,820

The Socialist vote for Commissioner of St. John, N.B., was 114.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

The last provincial election of Quebec were held in May, 1912 ; of Ontario in December, 1911 ; of Nova Scotia in June, 1911 ; of New Brunswick in March, 1912 ; of Prince Edward Island in January, 1912 ; of British Columbia in March, 1912, and Alberta in April, 1912.

IT MUST BE WRONG.

A society which is founded on the system of compelling all well-to-do people to live on making the greatest profits out of the labors of others must be wrong.—William Morris.

CANADIAN STATISTICS

BANKS.

(As at January 31st, 1913.)

A bank is an institution that lives off the interest of its debts.

When you borrow money from a bank, you give it your promissory note, agreeing to pay interest at seven or eight per cent. per annum. The bank then gives you its promissory note (for that is all bank bills are) without interest.

The banks of Canada have been given a public monopoly. There are heavy penalties against private individuals who attempt to carry on a banking business. The graft that comes from swapping promissory notes without interest for promissory notes with interest is reserved for the capitalist owners of banks.

There are twenty-six active banks in Canada.

The banks of Canada have $74,575,644 worth of bank notes in circulation. These are nothing but promissory notes made money by enactment of law. The banks on January 31st, 1913, had $1,105,445,782 on deposit from the people. Of this amount $635,000,000 was drawing interest at 3 per cent., or $19,500,000 per year.

At the same time the banks had loaned back to the people $990,000,000.

The banks refuse to declare their gross operation expenses and their gross receipts. If we figure that, with discounts, draft charges, and interest the banks make eight per cent., then the gross revenue of the banks will be $79,200,000. To this can be added $3,000,000 income from securities held by the banks, making a total of $82,200,000. If we deduct the $19,500,000 paid out in interest, the gross revenue of the banks will be $62,700,000.

Bank charters are given for ten years only. All the bank charters expire this year. The government could take over the banking business and operate it at cost for the benefit of all the people. It will not do this. There is a reason.

Thirty-eight members of parliament own bank stock, and draw an annual revenue therefrom of $75,000 per year. R.

L. Borden's income from his ownership of bank stock is $8,662 per annum.

Australia is taking steps to nationalize the banking privileges.

The United S[illegible] has investigated the money trust, and are alarmed at the power the control of money and credit gives the big financiers.

The Canadian government is doing nothing to release the common people from the clutches of the banks.

Twenty-two banks show the following earnings in 1912:

Bank of Montreal	$ 3,518,408
Quebec Bank	294,804
Nova Scotia	970,544
B. N. A.	720,000
Toronto	535,789
Molsons	684,779
Nationale	293,564
Merchants.....	1,338,[illegible]
Provinciale	185,165
Union	706,832
Commerce	3,811,806
Royal	2,527,324
Dominion	961,529
Hamilton	495,860
Standard	402,079
Ottawa	640,220
Imperial	2,004,340
Metropolitan	168,881
Home	140,030
Northern Crown	291,094
Sterling	107,576
Vancouver	40,395
	$17,140,163

The total net bank earnings will range around $20,000,000.

As an example of total banks earnings we can give the dividends paid by Molsons Bank. This bank was incorporated in 1856. Its average capital during the 56 years of existence has been $1,957,186. It has paid in dividends during the fifty-six years a total of $9,486,479.

Although banks are profitable, nevertheless under private management they are very unstable. When you hear anyone telling how stable and safe our banks are, just tell them that since confederation in 1867 twenty-three banks have failed. Nine banks have failed since 1891, five of these being since 1901.

National banking would be far safer, far better, more serviceable, and far less costly to the country.

STEAM RAILWAYS.

(For the year ending June 30th, 1912)

Miles of railway in operation in Canada, 26,787, divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 8,546 miles; Quebec, 3,-883; Manitoba, 3,530; Saskatchewan, 3,-754; Alberta, 1,897; British Columbia, 1,-855; New Brunswick, 1,545; Nova Scotia 1,367; Prince Edward Island, 269; Yukon Territory, 192. There was in operation 7,961 miles of double track, yard track and sidings, additional.

In addition to the above, 1,633 more miles of track were in actual operation but were officially regarded as under construction; 1,738 more miles were completed, but not in operation; 3,999 miles were under contract, and 1,474 more miles were surveyed. Total constructed and under construction, 35,552.

Total capitalization of Canadian railways: Stocks, $770,459,351; funded debt, $818,478,175; total, $1,588,937,526. Capitalization per mile of line, $59,454.

Capitalization per mile of railway in the various countries of the world is as follows: Canada, $59,454; United States $69,345; United Kingdom, $375,166; New Zealand, $52,547; South Australia, $39,-619; Western Australia, $35,589; New South Wales, $53,623; Queensland, $32,-586; Victoria, $61,297; Tasmania, $41,-567; Cape of Good Hope, $47,212; Egypt, $33,842; France, $94,933; Germany, $111,-787; Imperial Railways of North China, $32,871; India, $43,769.

We are accustomed to regard the American railways as overcapitalized, yet Canadian capitalization per mile exceeds that of America. Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, estimates that at least two-thirds of the outstanding capitalization of American railways represents the capitalization of perquisites, privileges and expectations, rather than real value directly invested, and if the railways were capitalized at their proper value, the charges could be reduced from $150 per family per year to $50 per family for transportation expenses of persons and commodities. The same would hold good for Canada.

Great Britain has the highest capitalization per mile of any country in the world, being over two and a half times as great as the capitalization of

Germany. The land owners charged fabulous rates for land, and the other parasites got aboard. For Great Britain is the original home of capitalist graft, no country coming anyway near the dear old mother land in the game of stealing the workers blind.

State ownership under capitalist control gives the same results to a large extent as private capitalist ownership. The 1,463 miles of the government owned Intercolonial cost $44,746,391, or $64,761 per mile, a capitalist cost exceeding that of the graft rotten roads of the U. S. The capital cost of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway (owned by the Provincial Ontario government) for its 302 miles was $11,665,500, or $38,495 per mile.

To build the privately owned railways of Canada the following sums have been given to the private owners from the public funds: Dominion bonuses, $154,075,235; Provincial gifts, $35,945,515. Gifts from municipalities, $18,851,324. Total, $208,872,074.

Beyond cash contributions there has been guarantee of loans of railway companies, which means that if the private companies did not pay up, the governments would make good the loss to the parasite lenders. These guarantees amount to the following sums: By the Dominion, $91,983,553; by Manitoba, $30,899,660; Alberta, $45,489,000; by Saskatchewan, $32,500,000; Ontario, $7,860,070; Nova Scotia, $5,022,000; British Columbia $33,946,833; New Brunswick, $1,893,000; Quebec, $446,000. Total, $245,970,045. These guarantees have increased by over $96,000,000 in one year. They mean that the public bears the loss, if any, the capitalists get the profit, if any.

Beyond cash gifts and guarantees, the private capitalists have received enormous grants of land, as follows: From the Dominion, 31,364,074 acres; from Quebec, 13,625,949; British Columbia, 8,119,221; New Brunswick, 1,647,772; Nova Scotia, 160,000; Ontario, 635,039. Total, 56,052,055.

This land grant has been no mean item. During the 30 years from 1883 to 1912 inclusive, the railroads have sold 16,846,118 acres granted them by the Dominion for the sum of $161,427,212. In

1883 the average price per acre realized was $3.96. In 1913 the average price per acre realized was $13.70. The selling value is constantly increasing. If we put the low price of $17 per acre as what the railroads will get from the sale of their 15,018,956 acres which they still retain out of their Dominion grants, they will realize $255,322,252. The Quebec grants were mostly of rocky northern country, and have largely been redeemed by the Provincial Government at 53 cents an acre. Taking this price as the basis, the Quebec land grants were worth to the railways $7,965,494 in cash. If we estimate the remaining grants of land as worth $5 per acre on the average, they represent a value of $80,343,000. This makes the total of the land grants to the railways amount to $444,178,752.

Total public aid to railways is therefore as follows: Cash, $206,673,674; guarantees, $245,370,045; land grants, $444,178,752. Total, $897,222,377. This is considerably over half the total capitalization of the private railways of Canada. It is equal to $26,600 per mile for each mile of the 34,495 miles of privately owned lines in Canada. The "financial ability" of our eminent railway magnates consisted of working the elections so as to have representatives chosen who could get government funds to build the railways while letting the magnates own them. As Socialism would prevent such operations, the magnates are strongly against Socialism.

During the recent year the railways of Canada carried 41,134,181 passengers and 89,444,331 tons of freight. The private ownership of this social service is an anomaly Socialism will abolish.

The average railway journey of a passenger was 71 miles, and the average fare was $1.37½. The average revenue per passenger per mile was 1.943 cents. The average number of passengers per train was 62.

The freight transportation was composed of the following commodities: Products of agriculture, 17,300,945 tons (of which 9,741,671 tons was grain); products of animals, 3,159,230 tons; products of mines, 31,467,759; products of forest, 14,152,721; manufactures, 16,241,961;

merchandise, 2,711,963; miscellaneous, 4,410,542.

The average number of tons hauled per freight train was 325, and the average freight haul was 118 miles. Average receipt for hauling one ton one mile was three-quarters of a cent. This looks small, but would amount to a freight rate of $750 from Cowansville, P.Q., to Vancouver, B.C., on a car load of stuff weighing only 15 tons.

Coal consumed by the railways amounted to 7,783,736 tons. Coal cost the railways $3.12 per ton as against $2.97 in 1911, an increase in price of 5 per cent.

Gross earnings of the railways were $319,468,753.87. Operating expenses amounted to $150,736,539.87. Net earnings were $68,677,212.92, as compared with $57,698,708.86 in 1911.

Expenses for salaries and wages amounted to $87,299,638.81. The net earnings therefore were 78 per cent. of the wage bill. In 1911 they were 77 per cent. of wage bill. In 1909 net earnings were 64 per cent. of wage bill. The rate of exploitation is constantly increasing. For every $5 paid in wages, the masters get $4.

Total number of railway employes 155,901; average annual wage per employe, $559. Average profit per employe, $434. The average pay per day was only $1.86. Railway employes are supposed to be the best paid slaves in Canada, yet this is their average income. In 1911 the average wage was $528 per annum.

The total tax bill of the railways in Canada during 1912 was $2,200,528.55, or less than one-fifth of one per cent. of their capitalization.

The following is the number of employes in each class on the railways, together with their average pay per day.

Class.	No. employed.	Pay per day.
General officers	326	$12.47
Other officers	1,918	4.92
General office clerks...	7,679	1.99
Station agents	3,090	2.39
Other stationmen 15,041		1.77
Enginemen	5,585	4.64
Firemen	6,048	3.04
Conductors	4,348	3.69
Other trainmen 10,000		2.54

Machinists	3,982	3.34
Carpenters	4,390	2.58
Other shopmen	19,568	2.33
Section foremen	4,594	2.38
Other trackmen	26,319	1.77
Switch tenders, etc.	1,568	1.34
Telegraph operators..	3,425	2.29
Employes — floating Equipment	6,761	1.22
All other employes ...	33,228	1.84

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The operation of railways in Canada resulted in the killing of 568 persons and the injury of 3,780. In 1911 there were 496 killed and 3,339 persons injured. One passenger in every 872,855 was killed and one in every 84,792 injured. In 1911 one passenger in every 1,324,919 was killed, and one in every 124,489 injured.

Of those killed, 48 were passengers and 334 were employes. Of the injured 3,924 were employes. Of the employes one in every 666 was killed, and one in every 53 injured. The trainmen suffered the most, one in every 225 being killed, and one in every 24 being injured.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

(For the year ending June 30th, 1912.)

These statistics for the first time are defective, for the Montreal Tramways Co. and the St. John Electric Co. failed to report their 1912 figures to the government. The Dominion compilers have taken for these two companies the figures of 1911. To show how defective this makes the statement we need only point out that the Montreal Tramways Co., in its reorganization of the subsidiary companies, emerged with over $50,000,000 of capitalization in place of $16,000,000.

However, taking the figures as given by the government returns, we find there are 1,366 miles of main electric track and 121 miles of sidings and turnouts. Total computed as single track, 1,723 miles.

Capitalization: Stocks, $70,320,118; funded debt, $52,013,828. Total, $122,341,946. Capitalization per mile, $71,290. If we add the $30,000,000 added during the year to the capitalization of the Mont-

real Tramways, the capitalization per mile will be $106,118.

Gross earnings of electric railways, $23,499,259.31. Operating expenses, $14,266,674.23. Net earnings $9,232,575.68.

The wage bill was $9,261,370.26. For every dollar paid in wages a dollar was put aside for profits. There were 14,760 employes. Average wage per annum, $627. An increase of four dollars per year over 1911.

During the year the electric railways carried 488,865,682 persons, killed 110 and injured 3,122.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANIES.

(For the year ending June 30, 1911.)

There are three express companies of a distinctly Canadian origin. These are, the Canadian Express Company, the Canadian Northern Express Company, and the Dominion Express Company. All the stock of the Canadian Express Company is owned in trust for the Grand Trunk Railway, and all net earnings go to it. The stock of the Dominion Express Company is held in trust for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and all net earnings go to it. The Canadian Northern Express Company is owned almost exclusively by the McKenzie & Mann Co., and operates over the Canadian Northern lines. Thus it is seen that the three Canadian express companies are the vest pocket properties of the three big railway companies of Canada.

These three companies were organized to help the railroads bleed the people. Each express company operates over the lines of the railway company that owns its stock. The American rate of charge for express business is three times the first class freight charge, and the Canadian rate is about the same. The express business is a skin game for mulcting the people.

The capitalization of the three Canadian companies is as follows: Can. Ex. Co., $1,705,200; Can. Nor. Ex. Co., $1,000,000; Dom. Ex. Co., $3,000,000. Total, $4,705,200.

The annual business of the companies is given as follows: Gross receipts from operation, $10,994,418; less express privileges, $4,292,242; operating revenue, $6,-

182,176; operating expenses, $4,800,120. Net operating revenue, $1,223,056.

The nearly five millions which are returned as being EXPRESS PRIVILEGES are chiefly what the railroads which own the express companies CHARGE THE EXPRESS COMPANIES FOR THE RIGHT TO OPERATE ON THE RAILROADS.

The express privileges added to the net profits show what the railways get from the express companies owned by them. On a capitalization of four and a half million dollars, these railways get six million dollars a year out of the express companies. Perhaps they get more. They likely get a good part of the $4,800,120 which the express companies call "operating expenses."

Of the capitalization given as $4,705,200, the net profits were 23.4 per cent. However, the cash realized from the sale of this capital stock which is practically owned wholly by the railways was only $2,856,200, according to the story of the railway officials themselves. Upon this capital the net profits per year are 41 per cent. However, it is exceedingly doubtful if there is anything like even a million of capital actually invested.

The express companies were investigated by the Railway Commission in 1911. Judge Mabee, chairman of the Commission, discovered that the Dominion Express Company had only $85,000 paid up on its $2,000,000 capital, and in eight years had paid the C. P. R., its owner, no less than $13,409,240. The Canadian Express Company had $37,500 paid up on its capital, and had paid the G. T. R. an average of $923,969 per annum. The Canadian Northern Express Company had but $5,000 paid up on its then nominal capital of $200,000, and had paid the C.N.R., $363,126 in its six years of existence. The express companies, on an actual paid up capital of $57,500, paid over a million dollars net profit to the railroads, besides paying millions to the parent corporations for what are called "express privileges," which is simply a scheme to try and cover up the express company earnings.

However, whatever capital was actually invested is an unimportant matter from the Socialist point of view. Capi-

tal is nothing but the means used to exploit labor, and as under Socialism there will be no means used to exploit labor, capital as such will cease to exist, and we will only have means used for wealth production publicly owned, democratically managed, and run for use and not for profit.

AGRICULTURE.

Total occupiers of agricultural land in Canada in 1909 (1910 statistics not yet available) were 544,688. Of these 474,441 were owners4m 47,744 were tenants, and 22,503 were part owners and part tenants.

Total number of acres occupied, 63,-334,815. Occupiers of from five to ten acres, 21,186. From 11 to 50 acres, 81,243. From 51 to 100 acres, 156,778. From 101 to 200 acres, 159,826. Over 200 acres, 64,-655.

In 1901 the northwest provinces had 85,593 occupiers of agricultural land. In 1906 these provinces had 193,396 occupiers.

In 1909 the average value of farm land was $38.60 per acre. Average value of land per each farmer $4,488.30.

Total value of agricultural crops in 1909, $532,992,100. Value of wheat was $141,320,000. Value of oats, $122,390,000; potatoes, $36,399,000; barley, $25,424,000; turnips and other roots, $13,197,500; fodder corn, $15,115,500; corn for husking, $12,700,000; mixed grains, $10,916,000. Flax, beans, sugar, buckwheat, peas and rye make up the balance.

Value of farm animals in 1909, $553,700,-000.

Value of dairy products about $95,000,-000.

Value of the 35,000,000 acres of land occupied at present, $3,281,000,000. Total value, $4,467,781,100.

Average agricultural wealth per individual farmer of the 700,000 Canadian farmers, $6,382.54.

Say, Mr. Farmer. Are you worth $6,-382.54 clear? If you are not, what kick have you coming against Socialism?

In principle a porter differs less from a philosopher than a mastiff does from a greyhound. It is the division of labor which has placed an abyss between the two.—Marx, Poverty of Philosophy.

POPULATION, 1911.

Alberta, 374,663; British Columbia, 392,480; Manitoba, 455,614; New Brunswick, 351,889; Nova Scotia, 492,338; Ontario, 2,523,280; Prince Edward Island, 93,728; Quebec, 3,003,713; Saskatchewan, 492,432; Yukon, 8,513; Northwest Territory, 16,951. Total, 7,204,587.

Of the population, 3,805,350 were males, and 3,376,237 were females.

The rural population is 3,924,063, and the urban population is 3,280,441. The increase in rural population was 555,065, or 16.48 per cent., and in urban districts the increase was 1,278,147, or 63.83 per cent.

MANUFACTURES.

(Statistics for industrial establishments of food products, textiles, iron and steel products, timber and lumber and their re-manufactures, leather and its finished products, paper and printing, liquors and beverages, chemicals and allied products, metals and metal products other than steel, tobacco and its manufactures, clay, glass and stone products, vehicles for land transportation, vehicles for water transportation, miscellaneous industries and hand trades.)

1880.—Establishments, 49,923. Capital, $165,302,623. Wage earners, 254,365. Wages for labor, $59,400,700. Cost of materials, $179,781,891. Value of product, $309,676,068.

1890.—Establishments, 75,964. Capital $353,214,300. Wage earners, 369,536. Wages for labor, $100,415,359. Cost of material, $350,759,293. Value of products, $469,847,886.

1900.—Establishments, 14,650. Capital, $446,916,487. Wage earners, 308,482. Wages for labor, $89,573,304. Cost of materials, $366,537,253. Value of products, $481,063,875.

1905.—Establishments, 15,796. Capital, $846,585,033. Wage earners, 366,634. Wages for labor, $124,575,925. Value of products, $713,253,093.

1910.—Establishments, 19,218. Capital, $1,247,583,600. Wage earners, 511,844. Wages for labor, $240,494,996. Cost of materials, $600,822,791. Value of products, $1,144,695,022.

The statistics of 1900 and 1910 are for those establishments employing five or

more persons. Statistics of previous years were for all establishments.

In 1880 the average wage was $231 per year. In 1890 it was $272. In 1900 it was $290. In 1905 it was $363. In 1910 it was $469.

In 1880 the average capital in industrial establishments per employe was $640. In 1910 it was $3,432.

Anti-Socialists tell us the workers should save and buy their interest in the industries.

In 1880 a wage worker could acquire his share of the capitalized industry by himself and family living on nothing, while the wage worker was saving all his salary for two years, nine months and twenty-eight days.

In 1910 the wage worker would have to save all his wages for five years, two months and six days.

In 1880 the average capitalization of an industrial establishment was $3130. In 1910 it was $44,295. In 30 years the concentration of industry has been two thousand and fifty-three per cent.

Capital divided as follows in 1900. Lands, $27,069,219. Buildings, $69,585,608. Machinery and motive power, $90,829,901. Tools and implements, $21,903,910. Working capital, $237,537,829. Total, $446,916,497.

Notice the value of buildings as compared with land. This explains why many industrial capitalists favor taxation of land values alone.

TEN YEARS' INCREASE.

The first obvious conclusion is that establishments have increased by but 4,552, or 21.07 per cent., while the capitalization has increased by $798,162,394, or 178 per cent. With less than one-third more manufacturing establishments than in 1900 the capitalization was nearly three times as great. We have all heard of the mergers and stock watering schemes put through. We have heard of deals and suddenly created millionaires. The capitalist papers have been telling what wonderful prosperity there has been in Canada and what a paradise Canada has been for the capitalist. It surely has been with the tremendous inflation of the capitalization of our industrial establishments.

The number of employes has increased by 172,671, or 50.91 per cent., while wages have increased by $127,245,646, or 113.36 per cent. While the number of workers have increased by one half, wages have more than doubled. This figures out at an increase of 40 per cent. But if we take into consideration the high cost of living compared with 1900, the improvement in the position of the working class almost entirely vanishes. All the strikes, the scarcity of labor, the labor unions, have been able to benefit the condition of the workers very little, if any, while the position and dominance of the master class has increased enormously.

The cost of materials in the ten years increased by $334,394,933, or 125.42 per cent., while the value of the manufactured products has increased by $533,641,657, or 142.11 per cent.

There is one thing the masters will not do, that is give their net profits. Statistics are given in such a manner as to prevent the ordinary man from finding out how much the net profits are per man employed. Taken the percentages as given they would seem to show that wages per employe have gone up forty per cent., while net profits have gone up from twenty to thirty per cent only. The mental dynamite in the figures which if revealed to the working class would blow the system of robbery to smithereens, is carefully concealed. Let us delve into the statistics and show the tremendous advance in the system of robbery. We will examine the operating expenses of the manufacturing establishments in 1900 and find out the net profits per employe. Then we will examine the net profits of the establishments in 110 and the results will be truly startling.

In 1900, besides the cost of labor and raw material, there were miscellaneous expenses and depreciation charges. The miscellaneous expenses in 1900 were as follows. Rent of works, $1,511,606. Rent of power and heat, $541,450 Fuel and light, $6,539,697. Municipal taxes, $1,385,-119. Provincial taxes, $263,763. Rent of offices, interest, etc., $13,567,477. Amount paid for contract work, $1,7[illegible],763. Total [illegible],606,837. In this total there is much

graft. However, as the manufacturers paid out these sums, we will keep them intact.

In 1900 capital invested in buildings amounted to $69,535,603. In machinery and motive power $30,329,981. In tools and implements, $21,963,910. Total, $121,-319,419. The rest of the capital consisted of land, $37,059,219, and working capital, $237,829,000, which does not depreciate. If we figure depreciation charges at ten per cent., the net annual amount to be laid aside under this head would be $18,231,941.

The total expenses, therefore, of the manufacturing establishments in 1900 were: Wages and salaries, $113,349,350; materials, $266,527,353; other expenses, $24,698,837; depreciation charges, $18,231,-941. Total, $422,807,926.

The total value of the manufactured products were $481,053,375. If we deduct the total charges as given above, we find the net profit of the manufacturing establishments in 1900 to have been $58,-355,389. As there were 339,173 employes, it follows that the net profit per employe amounted to $172.

The miscellaneous expenses of the establishments in 1910 are not given as yet, nor is the capital subject to depreciation stated. But if we figure these expenses to be in the same proportion to the capitalization as in 1900 a liberal estimate considering the great inflation of capital, the miscellaneous expenses will have been $40,000,000 and the depreciation charges $49,000,000.

The expenses in 1910 are therefore as follows: Wages and salaries, $240,494,996. Materials, $660,822,791. Miscellaneous expenses, $40,000,000. Depreciation charges, $49,000,000. Total, $950,317,787. If we deduct this total from the value of the products, we get the net profit. $1,164,-695,032 less $950,317,787 gives $214,377,245 — $214,377,245 is therefore the net profits.

As there were 511,844 employes, the profit per employe figures out at $418.

Wages per employe in 1900 were $334, and the profit per employe was $172.

Wages per employe in 1910 were $469. This includes those on salaries. For the wage workers alone, the average wage was $418 per year. Profits and wages were equal. For every dollar for wages a dollar was taken in profit.

NEARLY 100 MILLIONAIRES IN MONTREAL.

(Montreal Star, January, 1912).

Every year the Star publishes a list of Montreal's millionaires, and each year the list expands.

There are now some 94 individuals and estates in the millionaire class, a very substantial increase over a year ago. The list follows:

Sir W. Macdonald, James Ross, Sir H. M. Allan, C. R. Hosmer, estate of Sir E. Clouston, D. Morrice, H. S. Holt, J. Reid Wilson, H. V. Meredith, A. Haig Sims, A. Baumgarten, A. E. Ogilvie, Sir R. Forget, M.P.; Henry Birks, James Morgan, Sir M. Aitken, M.P.; Henry Timmins, Col. Carson, H. Drummond, T. Trenholme; T. J. Drummond, Hon. F. Beique, Noah Timmins, J. K. L. Ross, D. L. McGibbon, B. McLennan, J. Hodgson, W. I. Gear, Henry Joseph, J. M. McIntyre, W. G. Ross, D. McIntyre, S. H. Ewing, C. McIntyre, H. B. Rainville, Wm. Prentice, Geo. Greene, F. H. Wilson, Sir W. Van Horne, Sir T. Shaughnessy, Hon. R. Mackay, R. B. Angus, Jeffrey Burland, R. Reford, F. W. Thompson, Col. Meighen, G. Caverhill, J. P. Black, J. P. Davis, C. B. Gordon, E. B. Greenshields, G. W. Stephens, Milton Hersey, N. Curry, Wm. Yuile, D. McMartin, J. E. Aldred, E. T. Galt, Peter Lyall, G. E. Drummond, Mark Workman, G. A. Grier, George Hooper, J. M. Wilson, A. J. Brown, K. C.; Theo. Labatt, R. J. Tooke, J. W. McConnell, Benj. Tooke, Lord Strathcona, J. Carruthers, A. Kingman, Jas. Redmond, J. N. Greenshields, Hugh Paton, Hon. L. Beaubien.

In addition, Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, Lady Drummond, Mrs. George Caverhill, Mrs. F. Orr Lewis, Mrs. Robert Meighen, and the Dow, Gault, Masson, C. F. Smith, Sir R. G. Reid, Crathern, McIntyre, Hogan, Ogilvie, Hon. L. J. Forget, A. R. McDonald, J. T. Molson, Bagg, and Hon. James O'Brien estates are to be included, so that Montreal for its size can easily lay claim to be the richest city in the world.

There is no love in the capitalist system of competition. It must disappear before humanity can come to its own.

LIFE INSURANCE.

(For the year ending December 31, 1910)

Twenty-five Canadian, seven British, and eleven American life insurance companies, forty-three in all, carry on the business of life insurance in Canada.

The income of the insurance companies for Canada amounted to $50,084,423.70.

Such an income, if publicly managed, would be sufficient to give the heirs of every male citizen in Canada who dies between the ages of 25 and 65 years, the sum of $3,500, and still leave $2,124,433 to pay the cost of administration.

The income of the companies comes from the following sources:—From premiums, $36,358,828.50; from sale of annuities, $1,509,267.21; from interest on investments, $11,163,299.04; sundries, $1,048,-029.25.

For every $100 the Canadian companies receive in premiums, $53.53 go back to the insured.

For every $100 the Canadian companies receive altogether, $37.35 go to the insured, $19.33 go in general expenses, and 79 cents go in taxes. The rest goes to the insurance companies.

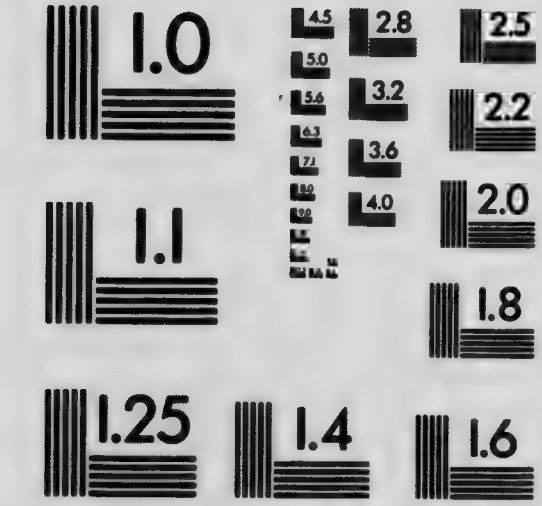
In 1910 the Canadian companies took $56,439,429 worth of new insurance, and $32,468,314 of old insurance being carried lapsed through the failure of the policy-holders to keep up their premium. So of insurance taken, only forty-three per cent. is kept up. The policies that lapse are the ones most needed, as they are taken by those who are the poorest and whose dependents must need help in case of death of the insured. Privately run insurance does the least for those who suffer the most.

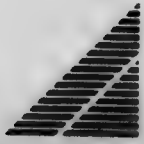
Total number of policies, 485,666; total insurance, $773,929,318; average amount of policy, 1,595; average cost per policy per year, $74.86. This latter sum is about one-seventh the annual wage of the average railway worker, and one-fifth the annual wage of the industrial worker. The working class, whose wage is but the BARE COST OF LIVING, cannot afford insurance. Private insurance is beyond the reach of those who produce the wealth of the world.

Italy, more humane than Canada, is nationalizing the business of insurance.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)





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COAL'S COST IN LIFE.

In 1910 the production of 544,302,000 short tons of anthracite and bituminous coal involved the loss of 3,051 lives in twenty-one states and provinces of the U. S. and Canada.

From statistics given in an annual report of the Canadian Conservation Commission, 1911, the startling fact emerges that Canada's coal mines are death traps.

From 1898 to 1908 the following were the average annual fatality rates in various countries from coal mine accidents per one thousand employed; Belgium, 1.63; Great Britain, 1.3; France, 1.65; Prussia, 2.13; United States, 3.5; Canada, 5.

While Great Britain kills only four coal miners out of every three thousand employed, Canadian mines kill five miners out of every thousand. The government report adds: "Perhaps the worst aspect of the situation is the fact that the death rate from coal mine accidents has been steadily on the increase for a number of years."

In 1909 there were 477 fatal accidents among the 6,418 coal miners of B. C., (a death rate of 3.88); 34 fatalities among the 12,063 coal miners of Nova Scotia, (a death rate of 2.65); and 9 fatalities among 5,207 coal miners of Alberta (a death rate of 1.70). This looks good for Alberta, but along came the Bellevue disaster, and shoved the death rate above that of British Columbia. The B. C. death rate means that one half the coal miners of that province are killed in the mines every fifty-six years.

WHAT CANADA SPENDS ON IMMIGRATION.

In the past ten years the Canadian Government spent on immigration the sum of $8,402,598, varying from $494,000 in 1901, to $1,077,129 in 1911. The total amount spent in the British Isles on the promotion of immigration was $1,768,138.

Capital is not a mere thing. It is fundamentally an economic relationship between an exploiting and an exploited class. Without class rule, capital as an economic category has no existence. — Ernest Untermann, Marxian Economics, page 28.

INFANT MORTALITY.

In 1901 in Canada there died 21,328 children under one year of age, out of a total of 71,670, over 25 per cent.

In 1907, there were in Ontario 9,930 deaths of children under five years of age. In Toronto, in the same year, there were 1,313 deaths under one year of age.

In 1909, there were in Montreal 14,673 births and 4,870 deaths of children under five years of age.

Manufacturing towns have a greater death rate than places where women do not work in factories. New York has 171 infants' deaths per 1,000 births. Fall River has 260 per 1,000.

In 1903, Newman investigated 2,701 infants' deaths in Berlin. 1,792 deaths had occurred where families lived in one room tenements. 754 deaths had taken place in two room dwellings, 122 deaths in three room dwellings, and 43 deaths in larger dwellings.

Helle examined the social status of 170 infants dying in Gratz in 1903-4. 112 had very poor parents, 49 had poor parents, and nine had well-to-do parents.

The destruction of the poor is their poverty. The poor not only suffer want, but the comfort of child love is snatched from them.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

(The House of Commons, Ottawa, appointed in March, 1912, a select committee to enquire into an old age pension scheme for Canada. The following facts are taken from the first report of this committee issued October, 1912.)

Australia has a pension system for the aged and deserving poor. On June 30th, 1912, there were 79,071 aged persons receiving pensions, totalling $10,-17,935 per year. Average pension, $132.

New Zealand has pensions for the deserving aged poor of $130 per year, with lesser pensions for the half destitute. Widows with one child under 14 receive $60 per year; with 2 children, $90 per year; 3 children, $120 per year. In 1911 16,020 pensions were in force at a cost of $1,916,965. Average pensions was $119 per year.

Great Britain. Pensions range from 25 cents to $1.25 per week according to

the poverty of those over 70 years of age. In 1911 907,461 persons were in receipt of $43,750,000, an average yearly pension of $48.

Denmark. In 1908 71,185 persons were in receipt of $2,201,398, an average yearly pension of $31.

Austria, Germany and France have complicated old age pension schemes whereby the wage workers are forced to contribute to the old age pension fund. In Germany in 1907 only 116,887 persons were in receipt of old age pensions.

Canada. Canada has no old age pension system as yet. The Dominion government sells annuities, but these are purely voluntary, and are nothing but ordinary insurance. The more your annuity costs, the higher your income when you are old.

The estimated population of Canada over 65 years of age in 1911 was 326,148. If we assume that the Australian percentage of indigence applies to Canada, then 121,036 of these aged persons should be in receipt of old age pensions.

Did these persons receive similar old age pensions as those of Australia, the annual cost to Canada would be $15,976,752.

TELEPHONES.

(For the year ending June 30th, 1912)

In the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba all telephone companies have been practically absorbed by the provincial governments. In Saskatchewan the process of absorption is under way.

The returns furnished by the Dominion Government show 683 telephone systems in operation in Canada. 3 of these are provincial government; 35 are municipal; 368 are stock; 133 co-operative; 31 partnership, and 113 are private.

Capital liability was reported as $46,276,851, while real property owned was reported as being $56,887,799. The excess of property owned over capital liability is due to the fact that provincial owned systems and many co-operatives have no capital liability. The cost of the provincial owned systems is simply part of the provincial debts.

Gross earnings for the year were $12,873,617. Operating expenses were $9,094,-

689. Net profits were returned as $3,178,-938.

Gross earnings were equal to $33 per telephone, and $13.79 per mile of wire. Operating expenses were $24.52 per telephone, and $10.22 per mile of wire.

There were 889,572 miles of telephone wire in operation. Of these 636,962 were urban, and 252,610 were rural.

There were 370,880 telephones in use, or 1 telephone for every 19 people in Canada.

The number of employes returned were 12,783, and the total wage bill was given as $2,659,642.

However, these figures are wrong, as the Bell Telephone Company reports 8,-017 employes with wages at $315,844, or $39 per year each. This is manifestly erroneous. We must therefore deduct the Bell Telephone reports to arrive at the rate of exploitation.

All the other telephone systems reported 4,766 wage workers, with total wage bill of $2,344,297, and total profits of $1,575,327.

The average wage was $492 per year, and the average profit per employe was $330 per year.

TELEGRAPHS.

(For the year ending June 30th, 1913).

There are eleven telegraph companies operating in Canada. These have 40,78 miles of poles, and 167,939 miles of wire.

It is not possible to give the Canadian capital liability, as several of these companies operate largely in the United States.

Total revenue in Canada for the telegraph companies amounted to $5,216,171. Operating expenses were $3,527,822. Net profits were $1,688,349.

Wages and salaries for the year were $2,583,888.

For every dollar paid in wages, there were sixty-five cents taken as profit.

"HOME" A LUXURY.

"My advice to the young man would be, never buy and own your own home—that is, unless you have a fortune. It is a luxury that ties up many bright and energetic young men."—James A. Patton, millionaire stock gambler, in newspaper syndicate article.

INCREASE IN ASSESSMENT VALUES.

The assessment valuation of Montreal in 1911 was $501,267,625. In 1912 this assessed valuation increased to $638,081,015, a gain in one year of $136,813,015.

To whom did this enormous gain in value go to? It went to the real estate owners and speculators—to the capitalist class.

The census for the year 1910 showed the average annual wage of the Canadian worker was $418. This is the average wage of wage-workers. This is exclusive of the salaried employers whose incomes average $993 per year. The increase in the valuation of Montreal property in one year amounted to the total yearly income of 327,304 average Canadian wage workers.

The latest statistics to hand for Ontario assessment values are those of 1910. These assessment values totalled in 1910 $1,331,198,191, an increase of $77,217,452 over 1909. This increase equals the total annual wages of 184,730 average wage workers.

In 1912 the following nine western cities, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg, had a rateable assessment of $649,192,144, an increase in assessment valuation of $261,551,847 over 1911. The total salary and wage bill of all the manufacturing establishments in Canada in 1910 was was $240,494,996. The increase in assessment value in one year of these nine western cities was over $20,000,000 more than the total wage and salary bill of Canada's industrial establishments in 1910. It was equal to the annual wages of 625,722 Canadian wage workers.

The increase in valuation of Montreal, Ontario, and nine western cities in one year would have paid the wages of 1,137,756 Canadian wage workers in 1910. There were in that year only 471,126 wage workers in all the Canadian manufacturing establishments. If we add the salaried employes the totaf was only 511,844. The increase of the assessed value of one province and ten cities of Canada in one year was more than twice the total salary and wage bill of Canada's industries.

The capitalists tell the wage workers to save their wages and buy their share of Canada. How can they do so when the value of a small fraction of Canada grows in one year more than twice their total yearly earnings?

Under the present system this tremendous increase in one kind of wealth alone goes to those who produce nothing. Under the co-operative commonwealth, this wealth, along with all other wealth, would be enjoyed by the common people who produce the values.

Do you wonder why you have so many expenses and such a small income? There's a reason—capitalism.

NET PROFITS.

The following is Cotton's estimate of the net profits rolling into the capitalist class each year from the exploitation of Canadian producers.

Manufactures	$285,280,000
Railways, 1912	66,677,213
Electric Railways, 1912	9,232,576
Telephones, 1912	3,178,938
Express Companies, 1912	1,222,056
Telegraphs	1,688,349
Banks	20,000,000
Interest paid by farmers	45,000,880
Forest	70,000,000
Mines	43,000,000
Fisheries	7,000,000
Dominion interest	12,000,000
Provincial debt interest	3,330,000
Municipal interest	13,000,000
Rent	30,000,000
Total	$612,610,012

TORONTO TEN WORTH $54,000,000.

The ten richest men in Toronto, with their estimated wealth, are named as follows by the Toronto Star:

	Estimated wealth.
Sir William Mackenzie	$15,000,000
J. C. Eaton	12,000,000
Senator Cox	5,000,000
Sir Edmund Osler	4,000,000
Cawthra Mulock	4,000,000
E. R. Wood	3,500,000
W. G. Gooderham	3,000,000
Sir Henry Pellatt	3,000,000
Sir Donald Mann	3,000,000
J. W. Flavelle	2,000,000

WHAT ONE MERGER DID

In 1912, the Montreal Tramways Co. effected a merger of various subsidiary concerns such as the street railway, the light and power companies, etc. According to the Montreal Herald, by the process of mergering $22,557,099 of capitalization went in, and $59,211,700 came out, as follows:

BEFORE.

(Presumably Cash.)

Street Railway Bonds	$4,419,999
Street Railway Stock	10,000,000
Canadian Power Bonds	6,500,000
P. and I. Bonds	1,025,000
Terminal Bonds	613,000
	$22,557,999

AFTER.

(Cash and Water.)

Tramways Bonds	$14,608,000
Tramways Debenture Stock	16,000,000
Canadian Power Bonds	6,500,000
Tramways and Power Stock	15,753,700
Do. Notes	6,350,000
	$59,211,700

Figure out the profit of the insiders for yourself.

NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA.

There are 1,479 newspapers and publications in Canada, divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 673; Quebec, 157; Saskatchewan, 152; Manitoba 137; British Columbia, 104; Alberta, 101; Nova Scotia, 81; New Brunswick, 55; Prince Edward Island, 16; Yukon Territory, 3.

At time of writing (April, 1913) Cotton's Weekly has a circulation of 29,000 paid copies, and a circulation of 31,000 copies a week. Of the 1,479 papers published in Canada, only 21 have an alleged circulation greater than this. These papers are published in the following provinces: Ontario, 8; Quebec, 9; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 1.

"Oh, that I were young again, Socialism would have my life!—It is God's way out of the wilderness and into the promised land. It is the very meat and marrow of Christ's gospel. It is Christianity applied."—Francis Willard.

THE POWER OF COMPOUND INTEREST.

Here is a simple rule for finding the number of years in which a sum of money will double itself at compound interest. Divide 69.3 by the rate per cent., and add to this .35. Thus at 3 per cent. we find the number of years by dividing 69.3 by 3, which yields 23.1, to which we add .35 years, making the time 23.45 years.

At 3 per cent. simple interest it takes 33 1-3 years for money to double itself. And so you will find that compound interest has a very great advantage over simple interest in doubling power, the ratio of one force to the other being for all ordinary rates of interest about as 10 [illegible] 7

[illegible] wer of compound interest may [illegible] ated in another way. Three yo[illegible] men save $50 each a year for 40 yea[illegible].

A., being a cautious youth, puts his money in a strong box at home. At the end of 40 years he has saved $2,000.

B. places his money with a banker, who says he will allow him simple interest at 3 per cent. At the end of the 40 years he has at his credit $3,230.

C. deposits his money in the Post Office Savings Bank, at 3 per cent. compound interest, and at the end of 40 years he has $3,883 at his credit.

THE MODERN PRAYER.

O Almighty Dollar, our acknowledged governor, preserver and benefactor, we desire to approach thee with that reverence which is thy due. Almighty Dollar, without thee in the world, we can do nothing, but with thee, we can do all things. When the last struggle of mortality is upon us, thou canst secure for us the tenderest nurses, and the most skilled physicians. When the last struggle of mortality is over—and we are borne to the grave—thou Almighty Dollar, can secure for us a brass band, a military escort, to accompany us thither; and last, but not least, erect a magnificent monument over our graves, with a living epitaph to perpetuate our memory. Be with is, we pray thee, at all times, for thou art the only one altogether lovely and chief among ten

thousand. When thou art with us, how gleefully the beefsteak sizzles on the gridiron, how exuberantly the anthracite glows upon the heartstone; but when thou art not with us, how cold and cheerless the fireside, how desolate the hearthstone. Lead us, I pray thee, not into the valley of want, but shower upon us unlimited numbers of thy ministering angels made in thy own image, even though they be silver and dimes—and abide with us until we reach the golden shore, and with crowns on our heads and harps in our hands, sing thy praises for evermore. Almighty Dollar, thy shining face bespeaks thy wondrous power. In my pockets make thy resting place—I need thee every hour. Amen.—Sent by a Port Arthur Comrade.

GROWTH OF COTTON'S.

The total number of Cotton's Weekly issued in 1909 was 185,000; in 1910, 480,000; in 1911, 668,040; and in 1912, 1,197,588. Through the energy and enthusiasm of Cotton's army of sub hustners, over two and a half millions of copies have been circulated. The Army is now at work beating their own record. If you are not already enrolled in this army of sub hustlers, your comrades call you to your duty. They are working hard and your failure to assist them in the class war against your common enemies weighs heavy on their hearts.

CANADIAN TRADES UNIONS.

There are 1,741 local trades unions in Canada of which 1,531 are international in character, and the remainder are associated with central bodies having no affiliation outside the Dominion. The number of local unions to each province is as follows:—Ontario, 700; British Columbia, 234; Quebec, 205; Alberta, 153; Nova Scotia, 138; Manitoba, 118; Saskatchewan, 84; New Brunswick, 73 Prince Edward Island, 7. The total membership is 133,132, or 2 per cent. of the population.

According to the Coming Nation, three companies, the Ward Bread Company, the General Baking Company, and the Shultz Bread Company, capitalized at $50,000,000, control half the U. S. bread.

MISSIONARY STATISTICS.

The following statistics are from "The Missionary Review of the World" for January, 1913. The Rev. Louis Meyer, D.D., is responsible for their collection and tabulation.

The huge sum of $30,494,401 represents the sum income of foreign missionary societies for 1912, as against $25,297,074 the previous year. The total number of Protestant missionaries in the field increased from 22,068 to 24,602, and the total of adherents, including communicants, increased from 4,876,454 to 6,085,435.

The statistics of Canada are divided under five main heads, embracing the activities of the Baptist, Anglican, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, and two other societies which are grouped together. The dates of origination in the first four cases are given as 1912, 1883, 1824 and 1844.

The total home income of the Canadian missions was $648,010, and the field income $31,447, divided as follows: Baptist, $120,000 and $2000; Anglican, $136,597 and $516; Methodist, $160,000 and $3,453; Presbyterian, $212,570 and $25,668; two other societies, $15,933.

The total of Canadian foreign missionaries is 541 and of native workers 1,056, giving a total force in the field of 1,597. The Baptists have 95 missionaries and 494 native workers; the Anglicans, 55 and 11; the Methodists, 302 and 89; the Presbyterians, 164 and 466; the other societies 25 and 2.

The Borden plan of $35,000,000 for three warships takes more cash than the total missionary revenues of the world for foreign missions. If anyone talks about Socialism being against the religious rule of this country, just point out this little fact.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Out of every hundred persons convicted of indictable offences during the year 1910, 88 received their first sentence, 7 were sentenced the second time, and 5 were recidivists, or habitual criminals. These statistics clearly show that the criminals by nature are very few, and that the criminals by circumstance are many.

The occupation of criminals per 100 are given as follows, agriculture 7.77, commercial 16.63, domestic 6.54, industrial 11.36, professional 1.11 and laborers 56.39. These statistics show conclusively that it is the wages system which produces the greater part of the crime. This is also shown by the fact that 86 criminals were returned as living in cities and towns, and 14 in rural districts.

The civil status of offenders per 100 was as follows: Single 69.33, married 28.71, and widowed 1.36. Here again the system which prevents persons from marrying because of the robbery practiced upon them is responsible for the greater part of the crimes.

As to ages, 14.45 per cent. were under 16 years, 16.73 per cent. from 16 to 20 years, 52.70 per cent. from 21 to 39 years, and 16.12 per cent. over 40 years.

As to use of liquor, 61 per cent. were moderate and 39 were immoderate drinkers, while 19 were not given or "non-drinkers."

Of the 11,700 persons sentenced 3,211 received various sentences, such as bound over to keep the peace, suspended sentence, etc., 3,063 were sentenced to jail with the option of a fine, 3,621 to jail for less than one year, 444 to jail for more than one year and less than two, 720 were sent to the penitentiary for two years and less than five, 151 to penitentiary for five years and over, 2 to penitentiary for life, 21 were sentenced to death, and 422 were sent to reformatories.

STATISTICS OF CRIMES.

Let us examine the criminal statistics of Canada and see the lessons to be gained from them.

In 1910 there were 11,700 convictions for indictable offences in Canada.

These were divided into the following classes:—

Class 1.—Offences against the person.

Murder	21
Attempt to commit murder	17
Manslaughter	28
Concealing births and abortion	8
Crimes against decency	233
Assault on females	45
Shooting, stabbing and wounding	153

Aggravated assaults	380
Assaulting and obstructing Peace Officers	614
Assault and battery	942
Other offences	126
	2,062

Class 2.—Offences against property with violence.

Burglary and having burglars' tools	290
House, shop and warehouse breaking.....	554
Robbery with menaces and assault	93
Highway robbery	6
	943

Class 3.—Offences against property without violence.

Embezzlement	3
False pretences	331
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	149
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud...	151
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing...	117
Theft or larceny	4,915
Theft of registered letters, etc ...	17
	5,780

Class 4.—Malicious offences against property.

Arson	40
Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property	174
	214

Class 5.—Forgery and other offences against the currency.

Offences against the currency	8
Forgery and uttering false documents	229
	237

Class 6.—Other offences not included above.

Attempt to commit suicide	44
Indecent crimes	75
Perjury and subornation of perjury	36
Carrying unlawful weapons	169
Violation of the electoral act	6
Conspiracy	5
Forcible entry	3
Offences against gambling and lottery acts	202
Prison breach, attempting and aiding to escape from prison	94
Offences against revenue laws	25
Riot and affray	143

Usury	9
Various other misdemeanors	84
	894
Total convictions	11,700

Of these crimes, classes 2, 3, 4 and 5, comprising 8,174 convictions, or 70 per cent of the total, spring directly out of the property relations now existing, and would totally disappear under a sane system. Under a condition of things where the producer would get the social value of the wealth he created, there would be no incentive to commit property crimes. There would not be the poverty motive on the part of the present so-called criminals, nor would there be the hope of reward for successful crime.

Class four, malicious damage to property, arises out of spite. There would not be the incentive to damage property when all had an equal opportunity to enjoy the benefits arising from production, and when the malicious injury done would fall on all the people.

In addition to the crimes above given, as arising from property rights, crimes against decency and obstructing peace officers (in class 1) and offences against the gambling laws, resisting peace officers, offences against the revenue laws, riots and affray (in class 6) arise almost entirely out of our present insane system. Lack of means prevent persons marrying, hence indecent crimes. The class nature of our government makes peace officers necessary and the consequent crimes against peace officers. Our whole system of commerce encourages the idea of getting something for nothing (the veey basis of the profit system) hence arises the hope of unearned reward through gambling and lottery. Change the system and these crimes would vanish. Riot and affray are due largely to strikes, etc. Crimes against revenue laws arise from a hope of unearned profit. These crimes form 13 per cent of the total. With these eliminated, under a sane system, the remaining crimes would only be 17 per cent of the present total.

Even this 17 per cent would dwindle largely. For with economic justice, the

abolition of rent, interest and profit, with a full, unworried life open to all, persons would not attempt to commit suicide. They would not carry unlawful weapons, prisons would be so empty that breaking prison would become an unknown crime. Hate and anger, which are founded to a very large extent upon the present unjust system of economic rewards, would largely vanish, and the only crimes we would have left would be those committed by the criminal insane. Those persons are diseased, and would therefore be taken care of in asylums. Prisons and penitentiaries would vanish from Canada. If any of the unused penal buildings remained standing our children would visit them with the same spirit of wonder and disgust that we visit the dark dungeons of the mediæval castles of Europe.

SUMMARY CASES.

Besides crime, there are offences which are not considered worthy of trial by a seven thousand dollar a year judge. Society lets justices of the peace and recorders and such like judicial fry try these cases.

In 1910 there were 91,203 convictions for these petty offences. These were the offences :—

Drunkenness	34,063
Breaches of municipal acts and by-laws	20,969
Vagrancy	6,666
Offences against liquor laws	4,665
Assaults	4,555
Loose, idle, disorderly	3,859
Keeping and frequenting bawdy houses	2,589
Breach of the peace	2,589
Master and servants act	1,552
Cruelty to animals	1,281
Other petty offences	8,765
Total	91,201

A workingman is sold cheap whiskey, raises a rumpus, is hurried to the police court and is sentenced. His master gets drunk and goes home in his private carriage. Remove the profit motive, furnish good alcoholic beverages, and remove the strain due to the wage slave system, and drunkenness will largely disappear. In 1909 the convictions for

drunkenness were only 14,913. The jump in convictions means the slave drivers are ordering the police mahistrates to be more severe with slaves who deteriorate their labor power by the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Municipal acts and bylaws are petty offences, such as riding bicycles on sidewalks, and not paying your dog tax and the like.

Vagrancy is the measure under which the master class throw into jail for six months at hard labor, wage workers who will not seek a master and have no visible means of support. It is one of the favorite laws of the master class — either work in our mills for our profit, or get shut up at still harder work.

Offences against the liquor laws are due to the profit motive in the sale of alcoholic beverages, prostitution is the result of the profit system preventing men and women from marrying and forcing girls to sell themselves to earn their bread.

In the misdemeanor class of offences as great a proportion of offences will cease to trouble us under a sane system as in the case of crimes.

COST OF CRIME.

According to a pamphlet put out with the compliments of the Minister of Militia, the Hon. Col. Sam Hughes, in July, 1912, the following was the cost of administration of the criminal law during 1909 in Canada :—

Dominion government	$2,600,000
Provincial government	3,100,000
Municipal government	2,500,000
Police in cities	3,000,000
Buildings annually	1,000,000
Lawyers' and witnesses' fees, prisoners' fines, etc....	20,000,000
Total	$32,200,000

Average per head of population, $4.57, or $25 per family.

These costs do not include shame, humiliation, disgrace, broken hearts, wrecked homes and lives, waste of productive powers in the creation of wealth, national fear and suspicion, private expense wasted in protection against crime, and the like.

Surely this system stands condemned which, in order to maintain the useful part of the community in slavery that the useless section may enjoy great revenues, forces many persons into crime, and then turns the primal hate of an outworn savage state upon the poor creatures who have broken laws which they could not keep.

A prison keeper of seventeen years' experience, says: "Only fifteen per cent of our prisoners are criminals at heart — the other eighty-five per cent are the victims of circumstances—the product of their environment. And this latter class have sometimes been spoken of as 'fallen men,' but this is wrong; these men have nowhere to fall from. During my experience, out of 15,000 men who have passed through the prison, 60 per cent had been under thirty years of age, and the great majority of those over thirty were 'repeaters' made criminals when they were young. Equal care should be given for the man who is locked up and for those who depend upon the man who is locked up. It is unfair for the State to lock up the breadwinnerand leave the innocent, dependent wife and children to struggle or starve—for because of this many a woman and many a child has been driven into a life of vice or crime."

BREAKING UP THE HOME.

The participation of women in industrial pursuits means the total destruction of the family life of the workingman without substituting for it a higher form of the family relation. The capitalist system of production does not in most cases destroy the single household of the working man, but it robs it of all but its unpleasant features. The activity of women today in industrial pursuits does not mean to her freedom from household duties; it means an increase of her former burdens by a new one. Present society offers, in the place of the individual household which it destroys, only miserable substitutes: soup houses and day nurseries, where crumbs of the physical and mental sustenance are cast to the lower classes. — Kautsky, The Class Struggle.

TWENTY-THREE MEN CONTROL CANADA.

An industrial despotism exists which holds the slaves of Canada in the grip of a handful of men.

It is not often that Cotton's finds anything in Hansard (the verbatim reports of the speeches in the House of Commons), worth publishing. But on January 30th, 1913, the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M.P. for Westmoreland, N.B., drew back the curtain which hides the inner shrine of the capitalist system. For a few brief minutes he exposed a little of the centralization of capitalist control. We therefore quote a part of his speech word for word.

EMMERSON'S SPEECH.

Do we realize how confined as to individuals are the forces which govern the financial institutions of this country? Have we stopped to think and to count the number of men in Canada who control not only the banking system, but the insurance companies, the loan companies, the trust companies and the mortgage companies of Canada? Has it been brought to the notice of this Parliament that Canada today is controlled, in so far as its financial interests are concerned, by less than fifty men? I was much interested recently in reading an article with respect to this condition of things. We all know that in the United States the number of men who control—I shall not say govern—the financial interests and the great corporation interests, can be counted on the fingers of my two hands. The Rockefellers, the Morgans, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and a few others comprise the men who are the directive forces of all the great corporations in the United States. In elaborating that idea, I cannot do better than read some extracts from a book which was recently sent me by the president of one of our Canadian universities. The book has relation to the conditions which prevail in the United States; and points out the dangers and the menace in the trend of legislation in that country, regard to the control of its business, and financial interests. I read it with

interest, and I deem it to be sensible and to the point. I think I can afford to ask this House to listen to some brief extracts from the opening chapters of that book. The author, in speaking of the social order and the conditions which have prevailed in the United States for the past ten years, says:

* * *

Most of us were eager to get the better of our fellows by seizing some advantage which the rest could not get. Our vast continent offered unrivalled chances for this great American game. But at last we have begun to realize that some have played the game according to the accepted rules, but with unexpected effectiveness. The natural resources of this country are passing into the control of a minority. An ever increasing number of people are henceforth to live in a land owned by an ever decreasing number. The means of traffic are the arteries of the social body; every freight car is a blood corpuscle charged with life. We have allowed private persons to put their thumbs where they can constrict the life blood of the nation at will. The common people have financed the industry of the country with their savings, but the control of industry has passed out of their hands completely. The profits of our common work are absorbed by a limited group; the mass of the people are permanently reduced to wage earning positions. The cost of living has been raised by unseen hands, until several millions of our nation are unable to earn even the bare minimum which social science declares necessary for health and decency, and all families living on a fixed income have felt a mysterious and suffocating pressure.

* * *

The learned writer goes on to say:

* * *

All this was the necessary outcome of our economic system; but it was a sore surprise to most of us when the process began to culminate and we saw the end of our own doings.

* * *

I have read that with the idea of emphasizing conditions which exist and

which have existed for the past decade in the United States, and with a view of pointing out that the operations which have resulted from the system prevailing in the United States, are sufficient to demonstrate to us that the same forces, the same dominating influences in Canada, are a menace to the great masses of the people. There is lurking in every section and paragraph of this Bill the atmosphere of that menace. While those influences in the United States are limited to say ten men as controlling the great financial interests of that country, we in Canada have the condition of practically twenty-three men controlling the great corporate interests, the financial institutions, the insurance companies and the trust and loan companies of the country. These men do not own all the stock; but they are the directing forces on the boards of directors; they are the influences that move and control at will the great body of the people who are in any way interested in those corporations, whether financial, industrial, or insurance. In the information, which was brought to my notice, and which I shall presume to impart to the House in order to have it placed on 'Hansard' I read that a certain gentleman, whose name is not important, compiled a list of companies, whose capitalization — bonds and stocks—reaches or exceeds $500,000, including a few insurance companies of smaller capitalization, because of the magnitude of their funds available for investment; and he discovered that the directors who are common to the 121 leading Canadian corporations can be sifted down to forty-eight, all residents in Canada, with the single exception of Lord Strathcona. Of these 121 corporations, eight are operating outside of Canada. The 48 directors are on the boards of at least three companies of the 121. The same inquirer found further, THAT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WHOLE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN CANADA WERE 23 CAPITALIST DIRECTORS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF 90 OUT OF THE TOTAL 121 CORPORATIONS. IN OTHER WORDS, THESE TWENTY - THREE MEN ARE THE DIRECTIVE FORCES

IN PRACTICALLY ALL OF CANADA'S ECONOMIC LIFE. Out of the twenty three, nine reside in Toronto—Toronto the Good! thirteen in Montreal—Montreal the Bad! and one in England. He gave a table which shows the total number of directorships held by each one and the distribution of their directorships in different fields, transportation, industrial and financial, as well as the total capitalization and assets of the companies in which each is interested. This House at this moment is not interested in that table, and I will not encumber 'Hansard' with the recital of what it contains. Reference is then made to a chart designed to illustrate the situation. Each group is represented by a circle, the size of which is said to be roughly determined by the capitalization of each. This chart shows that twenty-five of the forty-eight directors are common to each of the three classes, constituting the financial group, that only four are common to the four classes of the industrials, and that four also are common to both classes of the transportation group. The relation of each group to the others is shown by the 'interlocking' of the circles which indicate that one director is common to the financial and industrial groups, two are common to the financial and transportation groups, and the two also are common to the transportation and industrial groups. But this 'interlocking' reveals one other very interesting point, the number of directors common to the three groups, financial, industrial and transportation. This number is twenty-three, as has been stated before. It is represented in the chart which the writer gives, but which I do not presume to place before the House. But it shows that there is a Canadian financial triangle which is of serious importance to the condition of the great masses of the people of this country. In Canada, the concentration of capital has developed to a very large extent. This is in conformity with the world-wide movement of corporate activities. We need not, therefore, be startled when we learn that the base of the economic structure of Canada is to be found in a triangular formation con-

sisting of twenty-three capitalist financiers upon whom depend in a very large measure the type and direction of material prosperity.

WHAT YOU SHOULD WORK FOR.

The industry of Canada is practically controlled by twenty-three men. These twenty-three men sit at the heart of commerce, suck up the unearned revenues from the slave workers, and distribute the unearned wealth to the owners of capital.

When a bank or an institution does not please these gentlemen, they swing the weight of their concentrated financial power against that institution, and crush it out of existence.

The system of rent, interest and profit produced these conditions. The abolition of the system of rent, interest and profit will remove the conditions. It is not possible to smash the trusts, to turn back to individualist control of small industries. That would be putting us back in the primitive conditions under which our grandfathers lived.

The remedy lies in the producing class seizing the political power in order to transform the ownership and control of these concentrated industries into the collective control of the working class. This is the aim of Socialism. If you are of the twenty-three, you will oppose Socialism. But if you are one of those who are bled by the dictatorship of capital, you will vote and work for the replacing of industrial despotism by industrial democracy, and capitalist robbery by co-operative justice.

CANADA'S MONEY KINGS.

The twenty-three men referred to by Hon. Mr. Emmerson in his speech as controlling the financial, industrial and transportation interests of Canada are: Senator G. A. Cox, W. D. Mathhews, Frederick Nicholls, Senator Mackay, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Sir William Mackenzie, Sir William VanHorne, Sir. E. B. Osler, Z. A. Lash, R. B. Angus, C. R. Hosmer, Senator Forget, Lord Strathcona, Sir G. A. Drummond, H. M. Molson, Sir Rodolphe Forget, D. B. Hanna, E. B. Greenshields, Sir Donald Mann, Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, the late R. Meighen, W. Wainwright.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS OF COTTON'S WEEKLY FOR 1912.

The third annual meeting of the shareholders of Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Company was held at Cowansville the 3rd day of February, 1913, at 1.30 p.m., at the head office of the Company. Following is the report submitted:

Comrade Shareholders:

On behalf of your directors, as general manager, I hereby submit the statement of the Receipts and Expenditures, with the Financial and General Business Standing of your Corporation, for the calendar year ending December 31, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1912 ...		$ 260.00
Ordinary Receipts.		
Subscriptions	$5,006.72	
Bundle Sales	527.64	
Agitation	470.50	
Sub Cards	1,295.23	
		7,300.09
Book and Leaflet Sales	$ 499.65	
Advertising	707.23	
Job Printing	1,814.48	
Extras	83.27	
		3,104.63
Total ordinary		$10,664.81
Capital Account.		
Paid-up and Partly Paid Stock during 1912		$ 1,137.50
		$11,802.31

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary.

Salaries	$5,022.69	
Ordinary Postage	648.48	
Mail Charges	181.09	
Newspaper and Supplies	1,963.93	
Job Printing Supplies ...	915.45	
Purchase Books and Sellers	244.87	
Office Supplies	26.76	
Overhead charges, power heat, telephone, etc. ...	759.69	
Miscellaneous	74.19	
Repairs and depreciation	274.58	
Total ordinary		$10,112.83
Expenditure on Capital Acct.		$ 1,353.39
Cash on hand		336.09
		$11,802.31

The ordinary receipts for 1912 were as above, $10,644.81 as against $6,048.43 for 1911. A substantial increase of over $4,500. The gross total income for 1912, taking in amount of capital stock issued, is $11,902.31, as against a total income of $8,566.43 in 1911. The stock issued in 1912 has been less by $1,356.50 than in 1911, showing that the increase has been made on the ordinary business lines of your corporation. The gross receipts in 1912 for Subs, Bundles, Agitation and Sub Cards, all classed as Subscriptions, is $7,300.09, as against $4,370.78 for 1911. Advertising receipts have jumped from $231.99 in 1911 to $707.23 in 1912, an increase of nearly $500.00. Job printing receipts have jumped from $1,008.33 in 1911 to $1,814.48, an increase of $800.00. This is outside of job printing done for Cotton's Weekly. Remember that these increases have been accomplished without any capital to fall back on. If we had adequate capital we could have accomplished double.

The total number of remittances during the year was 5,197, as against 3,796 in 1911. Average number of remittances daily about 17, which should be immediately increased to 30.

The receipts by months were as follows: January, $1,057.47; February, $1,114.56; March, $943.87; April, $819.62; May, $1,080.61; June, $900.29; July, $962.26; August, $747.05; September, $687.81; October, $1,312.26; November, $749.78; December, $1,166.64. The poorest month in 1912 was ahead of the best month in 1911.

Cotton's Co-operative is still carrying its quota of debt. On January 1st this amounted to $2,834.91. The principal items of this indebtedness are as follows:

Balance on big press	$525.00
Balance on other machinery	97.10
Consolidated note—Bank ...	750.00
Rent	866.32
White news print	252.00
Ordinary Business supplies..	344.49
Total	$2,834.91

This shows that despite the increase in business, we have barely held our own. The capital expenditure in 1912 was less by about $250.00 than in 1911. However, we have an improved and competent staff, are producing a good

and much improved paper, and paying a fair salary to the editor, all much better than we did in 1911. If Canadian Socialists will work in 1913 with the spirit shown in the big months of 1912, we shall be able to score a big advance for Socialism, increase the circulation of Cotton's Weekly, and cut down our indebtedness.

Following is the Inventory of Stock, as made July 1st, 1912. It stands at about the same figure today.

Office Furniture and Effects	$ 677.50
Office Stationery, etc.	364.60
Saleable Books and Leaflets..	129.97
Printing Plant and Type	1,904.90
Monoline and Equipment	1,517.95
Mailing Equipment	282.60
Ink and Press Supplies	45.85
Stoves, Tanks, Tools, etc. ...	123.75
Job Papers and Stationery	375.00
	$5,331.52
Machinery and Equipment on rental	$1,923.00
Total value of Plant	$7,249.52
Value of land and building on rental	$2,500.00
Full Total	$9,749.52

After a year of operation with subs at 25 cents per year in clubs of four or more, your directors have come to the conclusion that the rate could not be made permanent owing to the increased cost of publication which is general in Canada. The rate has been changed to 25 cents for forty weeks in clubs, which rate it is hoped will prove adequate. We have also to report the prospect of a more remunerative advertising contract.

The official statement of guaranteed circulation of Cotton's Weekly stood at 28,054 on January 1st, 1913, as against 12,065 on January 1st, 1912, showing that the paper has more than doubled its circulation during the year. We sincerely hope you will do it again in 1913. The total weekly output for Jan. 1st, 1913, was 31,500, as against 13,500 on Jan. 1st, 1912, showing the increased amount of white paper, power and presswork necessary to run Cotton's today.

During the year we have issued Thirty-four Stock Certificates for a total of

113 shares. The total number of paid-up shares to date is 566.

The receipts for the month of January just closed are $1,076.91, of which only $664.06 is for subscriptions. This shows the need of immediate work for subs by all agitators. We hope for largely increased business in 1913, and to keep expenditures within prescribed bounds, with a view to reducing indebtedness. Various plans are before us for increased efficiency and securing bigger results, all of which are having our earnest attention, and will be announced in due course. The outlook for Cotton's and Socialism was never brighter.

WHERE COTTON'S GOES.

The following is the number of Cotton's which went in April, 1913, to the various postoffices throughout Canada. No postoffice is given to which less than twenty-five copies went.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bridesville, 35; Cranbrook, 29; Fernie, 141; Greenwood, 24; Kaslo, 30; Nelson, 102; Kakusp, 26; Rossland, 181; Athalmer, 25; Abbotsford, 48; Cumberland, 33; Celista, 26; Edmunds, 35; Kamloops 52; Ladysmith, 31; McKay, 76; Mission City, 104; New Westminster, 221; Notch Hill, 27; Nanaimo, 132; Penticton, 34; Prince Rupert, 47; Port Moody, 29; Queen Charlotte, 26; Revelstoke, 34; Ruskin, 42; Sointula, 26; South Fort George, 31; Skidgate, 25; Salmon Arm, 52; Vancouver, 613; North Vancouver, 97; Vernon, 29; Victoria, 240; South Vancouver, 91.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Dawson, 217; Granville, 39.

ALBERTA.

Ardenville, 26; Bellevue, 55; Coleman, 70; Cardston, 48; Carmangay, 31; Lethbridge, 70; Medicine Hat, 26; Seven Persons, 28; Taber, 28; Sundial, 27; Calgary, 44; Athabasca Landing, 42; Bentley, 39; Edmonton, 164; Hardisty, 25; Markerville, 31; Ponoka, 27; Red Deer, 37; Strathcona, 29; Wetaskiwin, 43; Manville, 28; Coaldale, 33; Edberg, 27; Nanton, 25; Rosemead, 26; Sedalia, 43; Youngstown, 43; Innisfail, 33.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Biggar, 46; Brownlee, 25; Colgate, 25; Dundurn, 29; Davidson, 105; Fairlight,

25 ; Gull Lake, 41 ; Govan, 35 ; Herbert, 36 ; Kerrobert, 26 ; Kinley, 34 ; Meliort, 26 ; Macrorie, 28 ; Moosomin, 31 ; Milden, 38 ; Moose Jaw, 46 ; Maple Creek, 29 Mervin, 31 ; Nummola, 31 ; Neville, 37 ; North Battleford, 33 ; Paynton, 25 Prince Albert, 31 ; Regina, 57 ; Sheho, 29 ; Strassburg, 35 ; Saskatoon, 64 Swift Current, 34 ; Sutherland, 33 ; Togo 37 ; Tompkins, 31 ; Unity, 25 ; Watrous, 33 ; Wadena, 64 ; Watson, 29 ; Waldville 35 ; Weyburn, 53 ; Young, 30.

MANITOBA.

Brandon, 70 ; Carman, 25 ; Grandview, 46 ; Killarney, 30 ; Riding Mountain, 34 ; Roseisle, 24 ; Souris, 31 ; Winnipeg, 626.

ONTARIO.

Ayr, 34 ; Berlin, 163 ; Brantford, 83 ; Brockville, 135 ; Charlton, 55 ; Carleton Place, 90 ; Copper Cliff, 61 ; Cobalt 177 ; Cordova Mines, 44 ; Eganville, 34 ; Englehart, 54 ; Elk Lake, 75 ; Finch, 25 ; Fort William, 153 ; Gowganda, 43 ; Galt, 132 ; Guelph, 113 ; Giroux Lake, 64 ; Gananoque, 31 ; Goderich, 45 ; Hamilton, 279 ; Haliburton, 25 ; Hanover, 29 ; Hespeler, 124 ; Haileybury, 26 ; Ingersoll, 28 ; Kingston, 214 ; Keewatin, 39 ; Kenora, 106 ; Kincardine, 36 ; Lindsay, 90 ; London, 191 ; Leamington, 45 ; Magnetawan, 25 ; North Bay, 73 ; Niagara Falls, 160 ; New Liskeard, 34 ; Newboro, 25 ; Ottawa 219 ; Orillia, 25 ; Oshawa, 35 ; Port Arthur, 356 ; Preston, 97 ; Peterboro, 74 ; Pembroke, 93 ; Renfrew, 30 ; Steelton, 30 ; Silver Centre, 31 ; St. Thomas, 304 ; Stratford, 299 ; St. Catharines, 36 ; Sault Ste. Marie, 73 ; Sudbury, 30 ; South Porcupine, 163 ; Schreiber, 34 ; Smith's Falls, 69 ; Schumacher, 37 ; Toronto, 1189 ; Welland, 39 ; Waterloo, 31 ; Woodstock, 170.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, 930 ; Quebec, 63 ; St. Johns, 61 ; Sherbrooke, 29 ; Sutton Junction, 25 ; Cowansville, 25.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hillsboro, 32 ; Sackville, 26 ; St. John, 153.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst, 224 ; Advocate, 25 ; Bridgetown, 30 ; Belmont, 27 ; Dartmouth, 41 ; Dominion No. 6, 63 ; Glace Bay, 28 ; Halifax, 146 ; Inverness, 30 ; Sydney, 117 ; Springhill, 94 ; Truro, 56 ; Westville, 36.

NEWFOUNDLAND—St. Johns, 51.

THE MACHINE AND THE WORKER.

In making bread boxes, three workmen can do the work of thirteen box makers by old methods.

In leather manufacture, modern meth ods have reduced the necessary numbe of workers from 5 to 50 per cent.

A carpet measuring and brushing ma chine, with one operator, will do the work of 15 men by the old method.

In the manufacture of flour, modern improvements save 75 per cent of the manual labor that once was necessary.

By the use of coal mining machine 160 miners can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methods.

One boy, by machinery, in turning woodwork and materials for musical in struments, performs the work of 25 men by the old methods.

In the manufacture of boots and shoe the work of 500 operatives is now done by 100—a displacement of wage earners of 80 per cent—by aid of machinery.

In stave dressing, twelve co-laborers, with a machine, can dress 12,000 staves in the same time that the same number of workmen, by hand, could dress 2,500 staves.

In the cotton mills the labor has been reduced about 50 per cent. Now one weaver manages from two to ten looms, where one loom was formerly tended by one worker.

In the manufacture of bricks, improv ed devices save one-tenth of the labor and in the manufacture of fire bricks, 40 per cent. of the manual labor is dis placed.

In the manufacture of agricultural implements, 600 operatives, with machin ery, including 13 classes of wage earners, do the work of 2145 wage earners without machinery, displacing 1545 work ers.

The introduction of machinery in th manufacture of children's shoes durin the last thirty years has displaced si times the manual labor now required, and the product of the manufacturer has been reduced 50 per cent. to the consumer.

In the manufacture of wall paper, on worker, by the aid of machinery, doe

the work of 10 workers by manual labor; and in cutting and drying paper by machinery four men and six girls do the work of 100 operators by the old methods.

In manufacturing gun stocks, one man, by manual labor, was able to turn and fit one gun stock in one day of ten hours, while three men by a division of labor and the use of machinery, can turn and fit 125 to 150 gun stocks in ten hours. This displaces the work of 44 to 49 wage-earners.

A glass-blowing machine has been invented which will take the place of 36 men, and turn out the work in better shape than human ingenuity ever did by the old method. It can be attended by by a man, or boy. Where will the glass blowers, the one-time "princes of mechanics" go now to earn their daily bread? Will they go up or down? As long as these machines are owned by the master class, the glass-blowers will go down.

The gasoline tractor will plow fifty furrows wide, and turn over an acre of land in 4½ minutes. As the land is plowed it is cultivated, and the grain is planted and covered, all in the one operation. This machine is run by three men. Big farmers claim that by the use of this machine grain can be produced at a cost of 12½ cents a bushel less than by the present farm methods. Farms will become larger so this machine can be used. Capitalists will reach out an absorb the little farms of the whole country.

When the "squeezer" appeared in the moulding shops, the moulders arose and scoffed at it. True, it could work only with the simple patterns, but a strong boy could operate it. Moulders have always considered their trade as bein machine-proof; they have claimed tha no machine could replace the steady hand and knowledge of geometry which a moulder must possess to be master of his trade. The "squeezer," however, was but the forerunner of greater things. A machine has been perfected which will take the place of many men. A common laborer shovels sand in the hopper, and the perfected moulds ar turned out ready for the molten iron.

Do you know what this means for the worker, this constant, this almost miraculous improvement in machinery? When thousands of men are displaced by the instalment of a new machine in a men lengthening the bread lines of our of work, thousands of men tramping the streets looking for work. Thousands of men lengthening the bread lines of ou great industrial centres.

And thousands of men out of work and clamoring for a job means the lowering of wages for those who still hold their jobs because competition always cuts down wages.

The invention and improvement of machinery today means hunger and misery for great armies of working men and women.

And yet the machines are not to blame. It is the private ownership of the machine that is to blame. The factory owner is in no way to blame. He only provides the machine that does the work of a hundred skilled workmen and can be operated by unskilled workmen. He saves the wages of the former and cuts down the wages of the latter.

CAPITALIST "CHARITY."

The plutes of Chicago, the most exclusive of them, relieved their consciences the other day (an annual performance with them) by giving a "charity" ball. If there is anything that fires the blood of a normal human being it is this hideous travesty on charity, this mockery of the miserable, this utter bestiality in the stark-nakedness of "full dress."

Dancing a jig on a coffin with a corpse in it is a good imitation of a "charity" ball.

Think of these bejewelled swine swilling champagne and cavorting about in the "bunny hug" to feed starving, wretched creatures who are on the verge of suicide!

This is their conception of "charity," an unerring index of their own complete degeneracy.

The following figures in reference to this particular charity debauch taken from the daily papers are both interesting and suggestive:

Wealth of families represented	$500,000,000
Cost of jewelry worn	10,000,000
Cost of clothing worn	1,000,000
Cost of fancy costumes unusable after the ball	100,000
Most costly jewelry worn, Mrs. Harold McCormick's chain ...	250,000
Received from cafe for drinks	10,000
Total receipts	43,000
Expenses of the ball.....	29,000
WHAT CHARITY GOT	14,000

It will be observed that ten thousand dollars worth of booze was guzzled to express the "charity" of these vampires for the victims whose life-blood they are sucking. It will also be observed that one hundred thousand dollars was wasted on fancy costumes specially provided for the occasion and useless after it was over.

In these two items alone we have a purse waste, wanton and vulgar enough to be called criminal, of one hundred and ten thousand dollars that the paltry dole of fourteen thousand dollars could be handed to the poor along with the beating of the drums to show to them how charitable are the "upper classes."

There was not a charitable impulse in the whole filthy exhibition. It was an insult to charity and a disgrace to the community.

Let us starve to death in God's name if we must have capitalism, but deliver us from the "charity ball" of our degenerate masters and mistresses!—Appeal to Reason.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The Department of Labor at Ottawa each year investigates the high cost of living as illustrated in the wholesale prices of 230 commodities. These commodities come under the head of: 1, grains and fodders; 2, meats; 3, dairy products; 4, fish; 5, other foods; 6, textiles; 7, hides, tallow, boots and shoes; 8, metals and implements; 9, fuel and lighting; 10, building materials; 11, house furnishings; 12, drugs and chemicals; 13, miscellaneous, such as furs, tobaccos, etc.

To arrive at a conclusion the number 100 was used as the average of these

commodities during the past twenty years. When the price and quantity used of the various commodities were taken into consideration, the following variation in the wholesale price of commodities was arrived at:

What in 1890 cost $112, in 1891 cost $111.30. In 1892 cost $104.90. In 1893 cost $103.90. In 1894 cost $97.20. In 1895 cost $96.60. In 1896 cost $90.60. In 1897 cost $89.90. In 1898 cost $95.50. In 1899 cost $99. In 1900 cost $105.80. In 1901 cost $106. In 1902 cost $109.60. In 1903 cost $109.70. In 1904 cost $110.60. In 1905 cost $113.80. In 1906 cost $120.10. In 1907 cost $129.20. In 1908 cost $125.10. In 1909 cost $126.30. In 1910 cost $128. In 1911 cost $131.10; and in 1912 cost $143.90.

In 1897 $89.90 would go as far as $143.90 in 1912. Or it would take $160.00 to buy what $100 would buy in 1897. Between these years wholesale prices had advanced over 60 per cent.

WAGES IN 1910.

The full statistics for 1910 are not yet issued. However, an abstract has been issuedf

In industries 37,702 men on salaries drew $40,927,955, an average salary of $1,080.

6,375 women drew $2,851,760 in salaries, an average of $446 per year.

376,872 male wage workers over sixteen years of age drew $173,435,642 in wages, an average annual wage of $481.

72,571 women wage workers over sixteen years of age drew $18,970,212, an average wage of $261 per year.

13,282 wage workers under sixteen years of age drew $2,113,648 in wages, an average annual wage of $151.

8,401 piece-workers employed outside of the works received $2,710,199, an annual average income of $323.

The average wage of wage workers in 1910 was $418 per employe per year. The profits were also $418 per year per employe.

SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN BUENOS AIRES.

According to the announcement of the results of the elections held in April in Beunos Aires province, the Socialists elected one Senator and two Deputies

to the Argentine Legislature. The Radicals elected one Deputy. In other words, the Socialists secured three of the four seats to be filled.

The elected Senator is Manuel Ugarte and the Deputies are Macio Bravo and Nicolas Repetto.

Ugarte is a well known writer and an eloquent orator. He has represented the Argentine Socialist party at the International Socialist Congress.

Bravo is the secretary of the Socialist party, and has been the able editor of its official organ, La Vanguardia.

Repetto is the manager of La Vanguardia, and is one of the best known Socialists in Argentina.

In the general elections of last year, the Socialist party won two seats in the House of Deputies, electing Juan B. Justo and Alfredo Palacois. Justo is the translator into Spanish of Marx's "Capital." The present victory doubles the Socialist representation in the House, and gives the party representation in the Senate for the first time.

The result of the election has created a tremendous sensation.

FACTS ABOUT COTTON'S WEEKLY.

Cotton's Weekly was started in 1908, in the same building where was formerly published "The Observer," a local weekly. It now occupies its own building, built specially for it. The present building is 36x60 feet, two stories. The paper is printed on an up-to-date Whitlock press. It has a Monoline typecasting machine, two job printing presses, a folding machine, cutting machine, wire stitching machine, and well equipped plant generally. Power is supplied by a large gasolene engine. It uses three typewriters. Cotton's Weekly is the best plant in the Eastern Townships of Quebec for ventilation, short hours, rate of wages, etc. Employees work 49 hours per week. A staff of over 12 people are constantly at work. Cotton's has over 28,000 subscribers, and their names occupy over 125 galleys, 8x24 inches, and require several hundreds of pounds of metal to set them up. It uses about five tons of paper per month. Its greatest issue has been 35,000. It is owned and published by Cotton's Co-operative

Publishing Company, Inc., the stock of which is held by individual Socialists, Socialist Locals, and revolutionary unions throughout Canada. Shares are $10 each, payable all cash, or $2.50 down and balance in three equal monthly payments.

Cotton's Co-operative conducts one of the best Job Printing Plants east of Montreal. Printing orders are always needed to keep it busy, so that enough revenue can be produced to offset any loss on the paper. Every friend of Cotton's Weekly, or stockholder, uses printing, or has influence with someone who has. Let Cotton's Co-operative do this work—and make the dollars count for Socialism. Complete samples and price list are mailed on request.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

Whatever views one may hold concerning the nature of wealth and the proper methods of its distribution, one cannot withhold from this remarkable movement due recognition for the services it has rendered to the cause of humanity, as the greatest and most efficient peace-organization in the world, as an advocate of woman's education, economic independence and political equality, and as an agency through which millions of men have been inspired with hope and the strength that comes from fraternal co-operation. It is well that all such movements of thought and effort should be studied by our young men and women in college and university, and studied with the touch of sympathy that gives insight.—Nathaniel Schmidt, Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

But what confounds the intelligence is that in all countries the poverty stricken, the disinherited, the overworked beast of burden, ill-fed, badly housed, badly clothed, badly educated, as are three-fourths of the inhabitants of every country, march like one man, at the first call, whatever may be the cause of the war. People who would not take one step to render a service to their neighbors, workers like themselves, march hundreds of miles in order to get killed for the masters who sweat them. —Gustave Herve.

EXCERPTS FOR SPEAKERS

THE CAPITALIST USELESS IN INDUSTRY.

Upon the field of production itself he (the capitalist) does nothing except to secure the largest quantity of labor from the workmen for the least possible amount of wages, and thereby to squeeze out of them the largest possible quantity of surplus values. In his relation to his employes he is not a fellow worker; he is only a driver and an exploiter. The longer they work, the better off he is; he is not tired out if the hours of labor are unduly extended; he does not perish if the method of production becomes a murderous one. The capitalist is vastly more reckless of the life and safety of his operatives than the master-workman of former times. Extension of the hours of labor, abolition of holidays, introduction of night labor, damp and overheated factories filled with poisonous gases, such are the "improvement" which the capitalist mode of production has introduced for the benefit of the working class. — Karl Kautsky, The Class Struggle.

WAGES AND CAPITALISM.

Wages can never rise so high as to make it impossible for the capitalist to carry on his business and to live from the profits of it; under such circumstances it would be more profitable for the capitalist to give up his business. Consequently, the wages of the working man can never rise high enough to equal the value of his product. They must always be below that, so as to leave a surplus; it is only the prospect of a surplus that moves a capitalist to purchase labor power. It is therefore evident that under the capitalist system the wages of the workmen can never rise high enough to put an end to the exploitation of labor.—Kautsky, The Class Struggle.

"The revolution is a fact. It is here now. Seven million revolutionists, organized, working day and night, are preaching the revolution—that passionate gospel, the Brotherhood of Man."—Jack London.

THE TRUE HOME.

I believe in the home, the Christian home, not the tawdry mansion of the idle rich, nor yet the crowded, germ-infected, disease-breeding tenement of the suffering poor. I believe in the home, not the gilded palace surfeited with luxury and inhabited by selfishness personified, nor yet the place scant in room and poorly furnished, where tired and weary and heart-sore parents find a place to eat and sleep, and where ragged and dirty and half-fed children grow up in poverty and ignorance and vice to become vagrants and criminals and a menace to society. I believe in the home where love lives, where the one man loves the one woman and the woman loves the one man, where there is the merry prattle of innocent childhood, where there is work enough for all to keep the body strong and healthy and the mind clear and clean and bright, where there is leisure for reading and study and recreation, where there are all the comforts of life and none of its hurtful luxuries.—Rev. Hamilton, former opponent, now advocate of Socialism.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Besides the Social Democratic Party, there is the Socialist Party of Canada. The membership of this party is not known, all energies having been put into propaganda. However, this party has 77 chartered locals in British Columbia, 56 in Alberta, 3 in Manitoba, 4 in Ontario, 1 in Quebec, and 1 in New Brunswick. The membership is probably between two and three thousand. The Montreal local has 54 members.

There is a strong feeling among the membership of the two parties that there should be a united movement in Canada.

It will be noted that neither the S. P. of C. nor the S. D. P. has a local in Nova Scotia. Comrades of this province should remedy this defect.

Lord Coleridge, chief justice of England, said: "The right of inheritance is purely an artificial right. Laws of property like all other laws are to be changed when the public good requires it."

SOCIALISM AS AN IDEAL.

The ethical means of Socialism have attracted to it generous souls and have enlisted in its ranks the best adherents. It is these ethical ideals which have inspired the rank and file of the Socialist army with fiery zeal and religious devotion. It may be said, indeed, that nothing in the present day is so likely to awaken the conscience of the ordinary man or woman, or to increase the sense of responsibility, as a thorough course in Socialism. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in thousands of lives, and converted self-seeking men and women into self-sacrificing toilers for the masses. The impartial observer can scarcely claim that the bible produces so marked an effect upon the daily habitual life of the average man and woman, who profess to guide their conduct by it, as Socialism does upon its adherents.—Prof. Richard T. Ely.

FULL ORGANIZATION.

We believe in the people, one and independent, so organized as to harmonize the individual faculties with the social idea. Living by the fruits of its own labor, united in seeking after the greatest possible amount of general well-being, and in respect for the rights of individuals. No achievement of the past is rejected. Before us is the evolution of a future in which the two eternal elements of every organization, the individual and humanity, liberty and association, will be harmonized.—Mazzini.

HELPLESS WITHOUT IT.

I cannot forget that the laboring class, so-called, must like any other, stand up for its own rights, or be content to see them trampled under foot; and that the strength given it by organization, superinduced upon members, is its only effectual defense against the unchecked tyranny of capital eager for the profit and reckless of other's rights. The power developed by combination may be abused like any other power, but labor is helpless and a prey without it.—Horace Greeley.

Strong reasons make strong actions.—Shakespeare.

A FREE SOCIETY.

Society cannot be free without every member of society being free. The old methods of production must be completely revolutionized and the old form of the division of labor must be done away with above all. In its place an organization of production will have to be set up which, on the one hand, no single individual will be able to shift his share in productive labor, in producing the essentials of human existence, upon another, and on the other hand productive labor instead of being a means of slavery will be a means toward human freedom, in that it offers an opportunity to everyone to develop his full powers, physically and intellectually, in every direction and to exercise them so that it makes a pleasure out of a burden.—Engels.

WHAT IS MEANT BY SOCIAL LABOR.

You will recollect that I use the word "SOCIAL labor," and many points are involved in this qualification of "Social." In saying that the value of a commodity is determined by the QUANTITY OF LABOR worked up or crystallized in it, we mean THE QUANTITY OF LABOR NECESSARY for its production in a given state of society, under certain social average conditions of production, with a given social intensity, and average skill of labor employed.—Value, Price and Profit.

FORECAST OF CAPITALISM.

The American planter is only doing in another form what the English aristocracy and capitalists are doing by the lower classes; that is, I take it, appropriating them, body and bone, soul and spirit, to their use and convenience. — Harriet Beecher Stowe, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Down in the coal mine, underneath the ground.
Digging dusty diamonds all the year around;
Where the robber barons never can be found—
Down in the coal mine, underneath the ground.

A BARREL OF MONEY.

Some of the older and richer men of Montana got their starts toward their present wealth by trading with the Indians. Also the Indians got their start towards poverty through the same process; but that was many years ago.

One of these men came into an hotel in Helena not long ago, and an old-timer, in from his ranch, watched him for a minute and looked out of the window at his big automobile.

"Do you know how he got his start?" asked the old-timer. "Well, I'll tell you. He sold whisky to the Indians. He used to take a barrel of water, put in a gallon of alcohol to give it a flavor, some burned sugar to give it a color, a few grains of strychnine to make it go some, two plugs of tobacco to make you sick, and two bars of soap to give it a head, and trade it to the Indians—one drink for a buffalo robe!"—Saturday Evening Post.

GENERAL NATURE OF PROFITS.

To explain, therefore, the general nature of profits, you must start from the theorem that, on an average, commodities are sold at their real values, and that PROFITS ARE DERIVED FROM SELLING THEM AT THEIR VALUES, that is, in proportion to the quantity of labor realized in them. If you cannot explain profit upon this supposition, you cannot explain it at all. This seems paradox and contrary to everyday observation. It is also paradox that the earth moves round the sun, and that water consists of two highly inflammable gases. Scientific truth is always paradox, if judged by everyday experience, which catches only the delusive appearances of things.—Value, Price and Profit.

It is not to reform the evils of the day, but to abolish the social system that produces them, that the Socialist party is organized. It is the party, not of reform, but of revolution, knowing that the capitalist system has had its day, and that a new social order, based upon a new system of industry, must soon supplant the fast decaying one we now have.—Eugene V. Debs.

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